FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 116 *14 June 1984*

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PROCEEDINGS, MEETINGS AT MOSCOW SUMMIT

Addresses Delivered

LD131533 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 (CTK correspondent) -- The session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states was presided over by Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan this morning and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker in the afternoon.

Addresses were delivered by the heads of delegations -- Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal of Mongolia, Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Nikolay Tikhonov of the Soviet Union.

Husak-Chernenko Meeting

LD131733 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Konstantin Chernenko and Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak met here Wednesday. The two representatives discussed further extension of cooperation between the two parties and states, stating with satisfaction that this cooperation is becoming ever more important in the implementation of the tasks of the economic and cultural development of the two countries and of their social programs.

Konstantin Chernenko and Gustav Husak voiced the determination of the two countries to help develop socialist economic integration and strengthen the unity of the socialist community. While considering the international situation, they emphasized the identity of views of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on all international topics. In connection with the attempts of the United States and its NATO allies to upset the military-strategic balance, it was confirmed that the Warsaw Treaty member states have all that is necessary to ensure the security and peaceful work of their nations. The interests of all nations demand that the dangerous development of events be halted. The complex of peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries creates a good basis for the development of the whole of Europe towards lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The meeting took place in the atmosphere of full identity of views, fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Kadar Received by Chernenko

LD131341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko and Janos Kadar have held talks in Moscow. The development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and relations between the two parties were appraised; they decided that these are developing well. Relations are characterized by trust and mutual understanding.

They reaffirmed the resolve to undeviatingly deepen friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the general secretary of the CPSU were unanimous in their judgment of the international situation. They expressed the opinion that as a result of the policy of the imperialists to try to establish supremacy, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community has to be strengthened.

Hungary and the USSR will make further efforts to safeguard international security and restore normal cooperation among states. Janos Kadar and Konstantin Chernenko held their discussion in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views.

Also today, Ferenc Havasi met Grigoriy Romanov. Both politicians are members of the Politburo of their respective parties, and both perform secretarial functions. They exchanged views on economic cooperation between Hungary and the USSR.

More on Kadar-Chernenko Talks

LD131752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Ilona Baranjai reports from Moscow CEMA summit]

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar, head of our delegation taking part in the high-level CEMA conference, met with Konstantin Chernenko today. The development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding characterizing the relations between the two fraternal parties were highly valued. They affirmed their readiness, in harmony with the agreements reached during the visit last year by the Hungarian party and government delegation, to develop in an unbroken manner the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Janos Kadar and Konstantin Chernenko established that they judge the current international situation identically. Imperialism, primarily the policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States, which is directed at acquiring a military superiority of force, leads to an increase of tension in Europe and throughout the world. For this reason a strengthening of the unity and oneness of the socialist community is necessary.

Hungary and the Soviet Union are making further endeavors to protect peace and international security, in the interest of restoring normal cooperation between states. There was a full identity of views on the issues discussed at the meeting, in a cordial atmosphere.

Dascalescu Meets Tikhonov

AU131855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 13/6/1984 -- On June 13, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who participates in the economic summit of the CMEA member countries, had an interview in the Kremlin with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

A survey was made of the development and further deepening of Romanian-Soviet collaboration in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, who has recently paid a working visit to the USSR, and Konstantin Chernenko.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador in Moscow, as well as by Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CC of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Filipov-Tikhonov Talks

AU131915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting between Comrades Nikolay Tikhonov and Grisha Filipov has been held in Moscow. Various aspects of topical issues of Soviet-Bulgarian relations were discussed. The striving to further develop bilateral cooperation as well as cooperation among all socialist countries within the CEMA framework was reaffirmed. The two sides were of the opinion that the CEMA summit conference in Moscow will contribute to this.

Jaruzelski, Tsedenbal Confer

LD131859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Report by correspondent Zdzislaw Stankiewicz from Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Today Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee met with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. The leaders of the two fraternal parties, a communique states, noted with satisfaction that the Polish and Mongolian peoples are linked by lasting bonds of friendship and mutual support, and that Polish-Mongolian relations are developing and consolidating themselves in all areas of life. These relations will be actively developed and improved in the future, also. It was made incumbent on the competent bodies in the two states to consider in the immediate future the possibilities of a further expansion of economic cooperation between Poland and Mongolia.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stated that real opportunities exist for changing the dangerous development of events and for directing international relations onto a normal course, through honest and constructive talks, to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on the reduction and limitation of armaments especially nuclear ones, on the basis of the principle of equilibrium and equal security.

End of Session

LD141041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 3-day summit meeting of the 10 member-countries of the Eastern economic community ended today with the signing of a joint document on the strategy of development and integration in the current decade. The participants in the summit were addressed by Konstantin Chernenko, head of the Soviet party and state, who stressed in particular their unanimity and the atmosphere of fraternity and close cooperation. As in the case of the opening of the summit, a report has been published on its closing, together with a list of the participants, whereas the document from the economic consultative meeting will be published tomorrow. It is expected that the main goals of the CEMA summit will be the subject of a press conference, which is scheduled for this afternoon.

KADAR BRIEFS EMBASSY STAFF ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD132027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, has met Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU, in Moscow, and he has conducted a discussion with him on issues of economic cooperation.

In the afternoon, Janos Kadar and the other members of the Hungarian delegation taking part in the CEMA summit conference visited the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow and met the colleagues working there, representatives of the Hungarian community. Janos Kadar briefed leading colleagues of the Hungarian representations on the Hungarian internal political situation and on the events thus far of the program of the Hungarian delegation in the Soviet Union.

PROBLEMS DEMAND UNITED APPROACH, SOLUTION

LD131822 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The summit economic conference of the CEMA countries which continued today in the Kremlin is attracting great interest from the Soviet and world public. The CEMA Secretariat, in a special bulletin, emphasizes that the fraternal communist and workers parties who are the initiators of the process of integration have always given great attention to solving the decisive questions of economic cooperation and its perfection.

The character of the problems currently faced by the CEMA states demands that a united approach and solution be worked out, and perspectives for economic development and the further deepening of relations of integration be developed. This is why the leaderships of the communist and workers' parties and the CEMA member-states considered it necessary to collectively evaluate these problems. The highest representatives of 10 socialist countries will approve important documents at the close of the 3-day economic conference, which will designate the course of mutual cooperation up to the end of the century. The public's interest in the talks is natural. The results will undoubtedly be mirrored in the further development of the national economies, and will contribute to raising the standard of living and the all-round development of the socialist community.

PPR OFFICIAL ON CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD132025 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow 13 June -- A senior Polish Foreign Ministry official has said in a commentary in the CMEA economic cooperation monthly that "the solution of numerous, current economic problems requires united international efforts as they are the result of mutual economic links and internationalization of the whole international life.

"Meanwhile, some Western countries are trying to replace mutual commitments with one-sided subordination," said Piotr Freiberg, head of the ministry's International Organizations Department [name and title as received], commenting on the resolution "On the Strengthening of Confidence in International Economic Relations" which was initiated by Poland and adopted by the U.N. General Assembly last December 20.

"Protectionism, embargo, credit blockade, economic sanctions and other discriminatory measures used by the leading Western countries against the socialist states and many developing countries of progressive orientation...constitute an attempt to transform the world market into an arena of economic wars.

"In this situation the strengthening of confidence in international economic relations is particularly important and timely, and, therefore, the Polish initiative has been backed from the beginning by the USSR and the other CMEA countries," wrote the Polish official in the monthly EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV.

REAGAN DISGUISES MILITARISM AS PEACE-LOVING

AU131119 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jun 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "Note" column: "What the 'Olive Branch' Is Meant To Camouflage"]

[Text] During his visit to Western Europe, President Reagan delivered speeches that literally overflowed with flowery peace talk. On 4 June, in the Irish Parliament, he no longer declared a "crusade" against socialism as he did 2 years ago in the British institution on the same high level; this time he "waved an olive branch, even if only a small one," as the DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote.

"I am willing to halt the deployment of our intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and even to remove the missiles that had already been deployed, provided that a verifiable and just agreement is reached. In order that this become possible, we must achieve the Russians' return to the negotiating table," Reagan stated verbatim.

And in his 6 June speech to the veterans of the allied invasion of Normandy in 1944, he embellished this condition further, by declaring that "the Soviet Union must indicate that it is prepared to proceed, that it shares our longing and our love for peace.... This is where the change must come from, the change that will permit us to turn our hopes into deeds."

However, from Reagan's preliminary condition it follows that the United States is seeking a renewal of the Geneva dialogue, while at the same time continuing the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe -- that means, it seeks a dialogue from positions of strength and intimidation. Likewise, the recent NATO council session in Washington also affirmed that the U.S. attitude toward the issue of nuclear arms limitation has not changed.

The American delegation to the Stockholm conference itself has stressed that Reagan's speech "is not a new initiative." And it truly is no new initiative. Actually, Reagan continues, even if in a veiled form, to submit the very same proposals and to continue the very same activity (he continues to deploy the missiles) that led the Geneva negotiations into a blind alley.

In Dublin President Reagan feigned that the United States is willing to negotiate a treaty banning the use of force in Europe. But, again, he is voicing a condition for this: The USSR must not object to the NATO proposals at the Stockholm conference. In other words, the socialist countries should agree to the American espionage program carried out under the pretext of "verification" on their territories and in their military installations, whereas this verification would not apply to the United States and its allies.

Now the ruling circles of NATO countries are striving to persuade the public that Reagan's "peace branch" of Dublin is authentic. Certain bourgeois commentators have even called it a "landmark in American policy." However, as was reported by REUTER, the United States itself has assured its NATO allies in confidence that President Reagan's Dublin speech did not reflect any change in American policy, and that it does not signify a new initiative.

Then what is it all about? We have here merely a new attempt, undertaken by President Reagan, to make his militarist policy seem more peace-loving and to calm down the public, which is alarmed at the unwinding of new armament rounds and at the American race for military-strategic supremacy. (After all, he also has his preelection reasons for this.) The olive branch in Ronald Reagan's hands is truly far too small and sparse to cover this up.

REAGAN'S REMARKS ON PEACE EFFORTS EMPTY GESTURES

AU121232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Reality Against Empty Gestures"]

[Excerpts] The advocates of NATO's nuclear armament frequently argue, and take great pleasure in doing so, that the resistance to American nuclear missiles in Europe has abated and that the West European peace movement has ceased to exist. This is, of course, a profound error, a case of the wish becoming father to the thought. The West European peace movement was, perhaps, for a very short time breathless from the astonishment that, notwithstanding the will of the absolute majority of the West European public -- specifically in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy -- the United State at the end of last year began to deploy on the territories of these countries intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

However, the public in Western Europe has quickly grasped that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and some of his vassals in the governments of West European countries do not respect the will of the majority -- the basic principle of democracy -- and that, therefore, they will have to take up an even more energetic fight against these dangerous nuclear maniacs. Resistance to the plotters of a nuclear war in Western Europe, as everywhere else in the world, has not ceased to exist but, on the contrary, is becoming increasingly intensive. What may have been going on in the head of President Reagan when, on the first stop of his European tour in the Republic of Ireland, he was "welcomed" by streamers: "Reagan -- war machine, go home!" It was not by coincidence that the citizens of Dublin gave him this attribute. They rightly see in Reagan a producer of war. After all, no president in the world has earmarked as many dollars for armament as Reagan. It was during his term of office that the green light was given to the production of terrible mass destruction weapons, and what is most pressing for Europe at present, Pershing II and cruise missiles, typical first-strike nuclear weapons, began to be deployed here.

The Washington session of NATO countries' foreign ministers held a week ago adopted a declaration containing vague words about peace and the endeavor to reduce the danger of war. However, the main proposition, which is reliance on military force, cannot be touched up by any hypocritical phrases. Reagan's policy in Europe, whether someone in Western Europe likes it or not, is based on NATO, and this military bloc has from its very beginning been an active instrument in the hands of American imperialism in implementing a policy of pressure on the Soviet Union and the ill-famed policy of cold war. All the peaceful self-praise resounding from Washington and in the speeches of President Reagan is nothing but an attempt to cover up the genuine nature and essence of NATO.

At the beginning of the week, speaking before the Irish Parliament, Reagan again brandished "peacemaking" statements. He called on the Soviet Union to "return to the negotiating table" and even claimed that he is ready to assess the principle of nonuse of force in Europe. However, he insisted on the reservation that the agreement would not concern nuclear weapons and also made it contingent on preliminary conditions pertaining to verification. What would be the point of such an agreement, considering that Washington's strategy is based on nuclear weapons? The American CBS television network pointed out that the speech was carefully prepared to moderate the Europeans' notion of Ronald Reagan as a man who has "his finger always ready on the button." For the most part, the speech reiterated the well-known position of the American Administration concerning the "zero option." It was an obvious attempt to calm down the concern of the broad public over the consequences of White House policy.

This observation was also made by a commentator for Irish television, who in an interview with Reagan said that "many people in Europe regard you as a cold war crusader." Instead of replying the President resorted to fabrications about the West European defenders of peace being "under influence from outside."

Although bourgeois propaganda does not make it possible for the public in the West to acquire detailed knowledge of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it has not been possible to keep secret the main principles of these proposals. The reactions in Western Europe to the visit of President Reagan show that the public knows where the danger of war comes from, that it knows that the aggressive policies of the White House and the hegemonistic ambitions of American imperalism are the main causes of the tense international situation. After all, the proof of this does not have to be looked for in dusty libraries but it suffices to take a look at Central America, the Middle East, and the Indian Ocean. In all these places, American military force stands out. Reagan's words about "peace efforts" are, in this perspective, nothing but empty words, empty gestures. The people and peace movements in various parts of the world know how to differentiate between businesslike proposals and empty words. Talking about peace while deploying deadly weapons -- that is not only incompatible, but contradictory. The Reagan administration cannot fail to see this; it only refuses to admit it. However, the spreading resistance to American missiles in Europe will not weaken; it will become ever stronger because the nations want to live free from the fear of a nuclear war. The Reagan administration will not be able to circumvent this reality.

POSITION OF STRENGTH POLICY DANGEROUS ILLUSION

LD131756 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June -- Poland's Foreign Vice Minister Jozef Wiejacz has presented the Polish viewpoint on the Stockholm and the Vienna disarmament talks in a statement he made for the Polish radio external service. He said in part:

"These are important conferences. The situation at the Stockholm confernce is slightly different from that at the Vienna talks. The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is going ahead. This means a striving to gain a military edge, to secure the conditions, as the Americans put it, for pursuing the policy from the position of strength.

"Obviously enough, this is a dangerous illusion, and, at the same time, the reason behind the present tenstion in East-West relations, and in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in particular. And as long as such as orientation in general, and such an attitude on the part of the U.S. and its main NATO allies prevail, one could hardly expect those conferences or talks to abruptly take a reverse course.

"However, this does not mean that they are doomed to failure, since, if it had been so, we would not have taken part in those negotiations, after all.

"The socialist states have frequently stressed that they will not allow the U.S. and NATO countries to gain superiority. That is why the Soviet Union takes up various countermeasures with regard to the deployment of missiles. At the same time, there is still a chance, after all, for a return to negotiations, provided that the United States and NATO accept the two fundamental principles: the principle of equality in negotiationsand the principle of equal security.

"The Stockholm conference started off at foreign ministers' level. This proved that all countries, truly or untruly, but formally reaffirmed in this way that they attach importance to this conference. This created a good starting point for the conference's works, although it was already the foreign ministers' debates that were marked by different attitudes, different concepts, fully reaffirmed by the subsequent working round.

"We hope that the current round will result in setting up two working groups: one for political-military measures, and the other for technological-military measures, thus securing perhaps a quicker pace of the conference's works, and bringing stances closer together.

"The Vienna talks still are stalled. They are completely deadlocked for which the NATO states take the blame. We have received no reply to last year's proposals by the socialist states. We took a closer look at the NATO proposals of April 19, and one must say that they do not promise breaking the deadlock.

"Regardless of the so-called leaks in the Western press," said Vice Minister Wiejacz in conclusion, "we still hope that the Stockholm conference faces a chance of returning to the policy of detente, to the continuation of the CSCE process. And we hope that this will come true. One should not forget that the Madrid meeting, despite the very complex situation and gross difficulties at the conference itself, ended, after all, in a reasonable compromise.

"This proves that one should not give up hope. The same relates to the Vienna negotiations. We will lack no patience and we will spare no efforts to turn this chance into reality."

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER'S DEATH

AU131019 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to the PCI Central Committee:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists, and on my own behalf, I express deepest condolences to the PCI Central Committee and all Italian Communists on the death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, a noted figure of the Italian and international communist and workers movement.

Having devoted his entire life to the cause of the workers class and Italy's working people, Comrade Berlinguer selflessly fought for more than 40 years for the benefit of the Italian people, and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade Berlinguer is known and respected in Bulgaria as an active participant in the antifascist struggle, noted organizer and leader of Italy's youth and the international democratic youth movement, secretary general of the PCI, and one of the most prominent political figures of contemporary Italy. The Bulgarian Communists know and value Comrade Berlinguer's contribution to the friendly relations between the BCP and the PCI.

In this sad hour we confirm our steady feelings of fraternal solidarity with the Italian Communists and express our confidence that the friendly relations between the BCP and the PCI will strengthen and develop in the name of peace, democracy, and socialism, and in the name of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Italian peoples and the cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

Please convey our most sincere condolences to the deceased's family.

CIA, FREEMASON INVOLVEMENT WITH ALI AGCA ALLEGED

AU050600 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 4 Jun 84

["The C.I.A. - 'P-2' -- Agca.... Circuit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) -- "Every one still insisting that the Grey Wolf Mehmet Ali Agca has not been egged on to give false testimony should take the trouble to check very carefully the facts in the Agca-SISMI (the Italian military intelligence and security service) - 'P-2' - C.I.A. circuit, provided he feels like doing it" writes the correspondent of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, Kristo Petrov in the weekly POGLED today.

In an extensive article headlined "The C.I.A. - 'P-2' Agca Circuit" the author, while quoting official documents of the Italian Parliament, statements made by political figures and publications in the Italian press, analyses the role of the United States subversion centres in the ascent of the "P-2" Masonic Lodge and its protagonists, who are involved in several major plots.

Petrov writes that the chairwoman of the parliamentary commission for the investigation of the secret Masonic Lodge "P-2", Mrs Tina Anseimi, has prepared a report of three hundred pages.

According to this document C.I.A. was responsible for rallying the Mason members in Italy. Liccio Gelli, the great magister of the "P-2", who is hiding himself from Interpol, was able to rely on protection from above, because he himself has been working for the American secret services since 1944. His so-called "political projects" amount to nothing else but "the long arm" of the American freemasonry and the Central Investigation [as received] Agency.

Mr Gelli has been in command of coup-staging, fascist and terrorist organizations and has sought to destabilize the state through mass murders. Many of the Gelli men are still in office, even in government seats. The correspondent of the B.T.A. in Rome reaches these conclusions while quoting publications in the Rome press.

Dwelling on the biography of Liccio Gelli, the correspondent of the B.T.A. points out further on that since his 17th year Celli has (?been a) volunteer in the fascist legions against republican Spain. He has been a member of the National Fascist Party, and at the head of squads capturing British prisoners-of-war and Italian antifascists. Afterwards he has become an agent of the C.I.C. (the Military Counter-Intelligence Service of the United States). After the war he was placed under supervision and has been arrested many times. The latest data about him date back to 1950, when he was taken out from the files of the men under supervision. The Parliamentary commission deems the reason for this is the belonging of Gelli himself to the secret services.

Khristo Petrov stresses that the lists of the "P-2" lodge published in May of 1981 carry the names of General Giulio Gracini, director of the Agency for Information and Democratic Security (SISDE) with the sinistry of Home Affairs, and of General Giuseppe Santovitto, director of the Agency for Military Investigation and Security (SISMI), which is under the Ministry of Defence.

In relation with General Santovitto the report of the parliamentary commission also mentions Francesco Patientia as would be successor of Liccio Gelli. In 1980 Patientia published a "confidential report" in the PANORAMA magazine. It dwelled on the international schools of terrorism and, of course, laid all the blame on the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Khristo Petrov writes: "What a coincidence that Claire Sterling's first book, "The Network of Terror" and this report, so close in subject and thesis were released almost simultaneously".

At the same time Patientia cultivated close contacts with Michael Leaden, former assistant of Henry Kissinger. Khristo Petrov quotes the report of the parliamentary commission. "Actually Michael Leaden was known to be a U.S. agent for a long time. This statement appeared in the Italian papers in connection with his frequent visits to socialist Party circles".

When Ronald Reagan became president Leaden was appointed assistant of State Secretary Alexander Haig.

When on April 27, 1981 terrorists from the Red Brigades kidnapped District Councillor Ciro Cirillo, Patientia was assigned the task to negotiate for his release. He got in touch with Naples Camora boss Don Rafaele Cutolo in Ascoli Piceno where the assailant Acga is serving his sentence.

The correspondent points out "it becomes more and more evident that Patientia has cultivated close contacts both with SISMI and with Cutolo".

Khristo Petrov quotes the December 8, 1983 issue of the Roman REPUBBLICA newspaper: "The Roman legal authorities also speak of the photographs of the supposed Bulgarian secret agents shown by Agca." Now it seems that the photograph brief has been prepared by SISMI with the aid of Patientia. The schemer possessed photographs and other information mainly about the two Bulgarians Ayvazov and Antonov.

Khristo Petrov points out that Patientia now lives undisturbed in New York. The Italian press has always insisted that he is a CIA agent connected with the Italian-U.S. Mafia.

The report of the parliamentary commission on the "P-2" Masonic Lodge also mentions the name of Giovanni Senzani who has been revealed as one of the leaders of the Red Brigades. "It is well-known that this Giovanno Senzani has given Agca Italian lessons at the Ascoli Piceno prison," Khristo Petrov writes by way of conclusion to his article in the POGLED newspaper.

SPANISH DAILY CITES STERLING ON AGCA CASE

AU112019 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, June 11 (BTA corr) -- The right wing Spanish daily ABC has long ago won itself the reputation of the heavy anticommunist artillery in the Spanish press. While all the other dailies report today in only one sentence on the new "fairy tale" by Mrs Claire Sterling which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, stressing that this is rather a question of a personal composition of the American "socialist" on the theme of the "Bulgarian trail". ABC opens its international news columns with a whole page entitled "The Secret Bulgarian Authorities Have Hired Ali Agca To Murder the Pope in Order To Weaken the Polish Solidarity".

The correspondent of the daily Jose Maria Carascal in New York relates the writing of Mrs Sterling in which the only new thing is that she had at her disposal the "proofs" which prosecutor Antonio Albano had gathered in his report, which is still a secrecy. ABC passes over in silence the question of who, how and why has supplied the American lady with the report and fails to mention that the bombastic anti-Bulgarian, anti-Soviet and antisocialist conclusions of the "lady specialist" have not been backed by facts; the newspaper also fails to see the contradictions in the writing, and so on. What is important for the right-wing newspaper is...to keep up the tension.

Why is ABC seeking to fan up an extinguished fire? It is a public secret here that ABC is enjoying American support. This newspaper is not only advertising the American way of life, but it never misses an occasion to attack anything "left" -- the peace movement, the communists, the trade unions, the party of the socialists, the government and even...the visit of the Spanish king to the Soviet Union. Taking into consideration the attempts of certain Spanish circles to "internationalize" the problem of the Basque political terrorism, to associate it with the "hand of Havana, Managua and Moscow", which is to present it as "a world communist conspiracy against Spain", it becomes clear what is the aim of ABC repeating the jabberings of Mrs. Sterling.

For the time being at least the Spanish public have not reached to the propaganda trick, but the question is whether the forces standing behind ABC will leave the Spaniards at peace, whether they shall give them the chance to start thinking about their own problems? This is the big question.

Apparently this is the target of the heavy artillery of the Spanish right-wing forces, which is clattering away -- "the Bulgarian trail", "the Kremlin is increasing the tension", "Havana is steering E.T.A. [Basque Fatherland and Liberty]". . . The most important thing is to never cease, not to give the Spanish people the chance to talk. . . about NATO and the American military bases, about the two and a half million jobless, about the rising prices, about the agrarian reform.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT AUSTRIA

AU111649 Sofia BTA in English 1208 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, is to pay an official visit to the Republic of Austria in the second half of June at the invitation of Mr. Erwin Lanc, the federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria.

STRENGTHENING OF ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS NEEDED

AU121411 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "On Increasing the Role of the Party and Komsomol Organizations in the Struggle for Increasing the Combat Readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army to a New Quality Level"]

[Text] The BCP National Conference set the task of struggling to improve quality and of increasing the role and influence of the party and Komsomol organizations in this struggle, directing the center of their activity toward the issues of quality. This requires that the contents and whole arsenal of forms, approaches, and means of party and Komsomol activity be adapted to the party slogan "High quality everywhere and in everything."

The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army recently discussed the work of the primary party organizations in the Bulgarian People's Army and adopted decisions on increasing their role and influence in elevating to a new standard the combat readiness of the troops, and on the participation of Army Komsomol organizations and societies in the all-youth initiative "Scientific-Technical Progress and Leading Experience -- Area of Youth Daring."

The basic conclusion is that the 12th BCP Congress decisions on increasing the role and combat readiness of the primary party organizations of the Bulgarian People's Army are being successfully implemented. The political organs and leaderships have conducted a vigorous many-sided activity in this context, especially in organizing and conducting the review of the primary party organizations, and during the preparations for the BCP National Conference on issues of quality. The second all-Army conference of the party secretaries of the Bulgarian People's Army played a positive role in increasing their combat ability and influence. The leadership of the primary party organization by the political organs and committees has improved. The commanders of the units are actively participating in party work. It has been reported that the work conducted has facilitated an increase in the role of the primary party organizations in successfully solving with good quality the basic tasks on elevating the preparations and combat readiness to the level of contemporary requirements ensuing from the complex and tense international situation. Their share in the good and excellent successes achieved by the units during this year's winter preparations is significant.

Without underestimating the results that have been achieved, the bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army considers that there are some serious weaknesses that reflect negatively on increasing the role and influence of the primary party organizations. These weaknesses are the result first of all of the insufficiently active and unsteady leadership of the political organs and party committees. In addition, one notices the inability of some commanders and leaders to rely on the party organizations, direct their activity, and personally and actively participate in preparing and conducting party enterprises.

The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army has adopted decisions aimed at removing the existing weaknesses and further increasing the role and influence of the primary party organizations in the struggle to improve the training and combat readiness of the troops to a new quality level. The tasks and trends of the work for implementing the BCP National Conference decisions on transferring the center of activity of the political organs and party committees from all levels to the primary party organizations were determined.

A number of measures were adopted on improving the quality and effectiveness of party work. The main element in the content of party work will be to further elevate the training and combat readiness of the troops to a new quality level. The task of ensuring the vanguard role of the Communists in the struggle for a high quality of military activity and their personal example of discipline was posed with even greater strictness. It was decided that from now on the main criterion of assessing the activity of the party members will be their personal contribution to achieving high quality everywhere and in everything, as well as their skill in organizing and leading the soldiers to a quality implementation of their functional obligations and tasks. Measures for improving the selection and qualifications of the party secretaries and increasing their authority were envisaged. The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army requires the political organs and party committees to make even greater efforts to enrich the content, forms, and methods of party work, make it more effective, and completely overcome phenomena of formalism and red tape in party work.

It has been required that open party meetings be convened more often in the future and the entire personnel be informed regularly about the activity and decisions of the party organizations. The bureau obligated the political organs and party committees to make more efforts to improve the quality of the preparation of decisions and perfect their organization as well as the report on their implementation. Measures to increase party strictness and improve work with Communists who have been punished were envisaged so that the permitted weaknesses are removed more quickly. The political organs and party committees were required to study the experience to date and adopt the necessary measures for the better implementation on the part of the primary party organizations of their right of control over administrative, economic, and other leading organs and cadres. It has been pointed out that in the future the work for improving the quality of the party personnel, strengthening the party core in every party unit, and improving the activity and influence of the party groups must strengthen.

The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army positively evaluated the political and organizational work of the Komsomol organizations and societies in the Bulgarian People's Army in implementing the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference on turning scientific-technical progress and the leading experience into an area of youth daring. The conclusion was reached that the creative application of the all-youth initiative under Army conditions is a successful enterprise which has consolidated as a comprehensive and complex form of work for increasing the quality of the military activity.

It was pointed out that under the leadership of the party organs, the ZKPCH [not further identified], and the party organizations, and with the active cooperation of the commanders and staffs, the Komsomol organization and societies are conducting versatile activity related to the all-youth initiative, which is more and more closely related to the quality implementation of the tasks of the units' training and combat readiness. A good basis has been created and it is being used more and more in order to strengthen the Army youth's efforts to master the top achievements of science and technology, and develop initiative and creative daring. The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army finds it appropriate to develop in the future even more active organizational work on the part of the Komsomol committees for better utilizing the possibilities of the Komsomol members in the Bulgarian People's Army for developing the all-youth initiative "Scientific-Technical Progress and Leading Experience -- Area of Youth Daring." It was pointed out that the underestimation of the work related to the initiative, which has appeared in some places, and the devotion of more attention to the formalistic participation of Komsomol members in the initiative and to the noisy side of the activity which is conducted in this context, must be eliminated.

The bureau considers it imperative that commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol leaderships make more efforts to create the necessary conditions and setting for successfully implementing the [soldiers'] personal plans. The activity related to the initiative must be connected even more closely with solving the basic tasks set for the soldiers' collectives. The main thing in the activity must be to elevate the training and combat readiness of the troops and the communist education of the Army youth to a new quality level. It is necessary to utilize even better the youth initiative for increasing the Komsomol contribution to mastering the armaments and equipment, improving class specialization, and developing the Movement for Youth Technical and Scientific Creativity.

The bureau of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army is confident that the party and Komsomol leaderships, the Communists, and the Komsomol members will elevate the role and influence of their organizations in the struggle for implementing in military deeds the party's long-term program on improving quality.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PLAN WITH MALI -- A cultural and scientific cooperation plan between Bulgaria and the Republic of Mali for 1984-1986 was signed in Sofia today. This plan was worked out in connection with a cultural cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in Bamako and it provides for expanding ties in the spheres of science, education, culture, art, health, and sports. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 May 85 AU]

SED CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION VISIT -- Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the visiting working group for the SED Central Committee, headed by Rolf Kuehnert, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Construction Department. They discussed questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the field of construction and building materials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 May 84 AU]

GERLE, USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSS MINE SAFETY

LD131549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, received Ivan Vladychenko, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, in Prague today. They discussed opportunities for broadening and deepening cooperation between the mining inspectorates of the two countries and also dealt with work safety and health protection for workers in mining and industry.

HAJN-LED DELEGATION TO BERLINGUER FUNERAL

LD131543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, left for Rome today. The delegation is led by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

WAGE LIMITS CRITICIZED FOR HAMPERING INITIATIVE

AU121439 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 June on page 3 carries an 1,800-word article by Milan Zelenay entitled "Punishment for Initiative, Instead of a Reward?" The article deals with the problems preventing the expansion of the "brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration" in the Porous Concrete Mixing Plant in Sered, West Slovakia.

Zelenay opens the article by discussing the plant's successful development in the past few years. Since 1980, he says, it has increased labor productivity 36 percent and, consequently, "thanks to work results," average wages have increased by 18 percent. Zelenay attributes the positive development to the "use of wages as an instrument of management" in the plant and, in particular, to the introduction of the "brigade-based method" in the plant's molded block section in 1982. This method, he says, "has proven to be the most effective form of combining the collectives' and society's interests."

Despite the positive experience in the plant's molded block section, Zelenay goes on to say, this "progressive method" has not yet been expanded to the plant's concrete panel section. This would require "adequate rumuneration," he says, and the plant's plan does not "establish the prerequisites for this in terms of wages."

Zelenay criticizes that despite an "enviable correlation between labor productivity growth and the growth of wages" achieved by the plant, the premiums of the plant's managers were cut by Kcs35,000 last year, because of their "failure to observe wage limits." Pointing out that the Sered plant still had "the lowest wage costs per cubic meter of concrete panels," he calls this punishment "abnormal" and "acting against economic initiative."

Quoting Karol Smolka, the plant's director, on ways out of the "paradoxical" situation, the article then says: "I see a fundamental solution in the removal of all obstacles preventing our collectives from developing an even more distinct economic activity. There is, after all, no justification in punishing us for wanting to maintain a dynamic growth of labor productivity and average wages, as long as we maintain a correct ratio between the two. The fact that, in doing so, we violate the regulation of wages only bears out that the average wages stipulated in our plan are undervalued."

Smolka denies that the plant's managers are acting in a "petit bourgeois way" by making the development of work initiative contingent on the availability of adequate wage funds. He says that the reason for their complaints about the "undervalued wages" in their plan is that they "want to remunerate according to merit and make an effective use of the possibility of exerting economic influence on the growth of activity."

Zelenay supports Smolka's line of argument. He says that "every additional koruna of wages paid out for socially needed and demanded production should be welcomed" and opposes the "administrative rules of wage regulation." He also says: "Wages paid out according to merit represent a twofold contribution. On the one hand, they better and more fully satisfy the employee's interest; on the other they encourage his activity, dynamize production, and contribute to a more comprehensive meeting of social needs. Thus they combine in an ideal way social and collective interests. There is no reason for anyone to approach them with bias or in an administrative way."

In concluding his article, Zelenay cites the opinion of the general directorate that the plan of the Sered plant provides "as many wage resources as are necessary for the production of needed concrete panels" and calls for a joint meeting between representatives of the plant and the general directorate to sort out the differing views and find the "truth."

CUSTOMS, POST OFFICIALS EXPOSE SMUGGLING CASES

AU121417 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 8 Jun 84 p 2

["TOZ" - signed report: "Summer -- Season of Travel"]

[Text] Prague -- At a press conference held here yesterday, employees of the CSSR Central Customs Administration acquainted journalists with the situation in clearing travellers at the border and with customs and foreign currency regulations. Last year, for example, customs officials exposed 4,403 attempts to smuggle goods into the CSSR. The total value of this merchandise was Kcs38 million, 35 percent more than the year before. Furthermore, 12 cases were detected of attempts to smuggle narcotic substances into the CSSR. In detecting some of them, the customs officials were assisted by specially trained dogs. There was also an increase in the number of attempts to import or carry through Czechoslovak territory ideologically subversive materials. A total of 12,800 such cases were registered at the border and an additional 26,000 cases in postal traffic.

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING MINISTER IN SYRIA -- Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, yesterday ended a 1-week visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. Bilateral interest was visible in intensifying cooperation in engineering branches in which it is established already, especially as far as complete investment units are concerned. The talks resulted, for example, in concrete agreements about Czechoslovakia's assistance in mechanizing Syrian agriculture, including the installation of assembly lines for Czechoslovak tractors and implements. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 84 p 2 AU]

JOURNALISTS VISIT AFGHANISTAN -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists led by B. Travnicek, member of the union's Central Committee and chief editor of Bratislava PRAVDA, has arrived in Afghanistan for a friendly visit. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 84 p 7 AU]

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER, HOFFMANN VISIT DRESDEN

LD131447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Dresden, 13 Jun (ADN) -- A Swedish military delegation visiting the GDR today visited the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden, together with Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR national defense minister. The head of the GDR's highest military academy Lieutenant General Prof Hans Wiesner, cordially welcomed the Swedish delegation, led by Defense Minister Anders Thunborg. Lt Gen Wiesner briefed the guests on the academy's research tasks and its main work in training military leadership cadres who would use their political, military, and technical knowledge to reliably secure socialist achievements and peace. Minister Thunborg and his entourage acquainted themselves with the tactics of ground forces and branches of the People's Navy. This afternoon the Swedish military delegation visited the Picture Gallery and the Green Vault and other Dresden sights. In the evening Army General Hoffmann gave a dinner at Moritzburg castle in honor of the Swedish defense minister. Swedish Ambassador to the GDR Rune Nystrom was present during the visit to Dresden.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES NETHERLANDS TRADE MINISTER

LD131313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The Governments of the GDR and the Netherlands intend to further develop bilateral relations to their mutual advantage and in the interests of peace and detente. This was stated in Berlin today by Werner Krolikowski first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Netherlands Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Foreign Trade) Frederick Bolkestein. In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation, they stressed the usefulness of political dialogue on the most pressing international issues. Werner Krolikowski stressed the GDR's efforts to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear inferno. He drew attention in this respect to the Warsaw Pact disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, and on creating a healthy climate in international relations. Dr. Bolkestein today ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR.

HONECKER'S CONDOLENCES TO BERLINGUER'S WIFE

AU131219 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following telegram to Letizia Berlinguer: Allow me to express my deep sympathy to you and your family on the sudden death of your husband, our friend and comrade, Enrico Berlinguer. Be assured that we are firmly at your side in this hour that is so hard for you and will always honor the memory of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME FOR FUNERAL

LD131442 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Italy and the progressive world are bidding their last farewell today to general secretary of the PCI Enrico Berlinguer, who died on Monday. During the morning, the SED Central Committee delegation to the funeral ceremony arrived in Rome. It includes Politburo members Horst Sindermann and Herbert Haeber. After its arrival, the delegation drove to the PCI Central Committee building to pay their last respects to Enrico Berlinguer. Horst Sindermann and Herbert Haeber laid wreaths on the deceased workers' leader's coffin from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker, and from the Central Committee. They conveyed the deep sympathy of all GDR communists to the PCI leadership.

KOENIG EXPLAINS RELATIONS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

GF120755 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 10 Jun 84 p 21

[Interview with Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy foreign affairs minister, by an unidentified AL-ANBA' correspondent -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-ANBA' correspondent] Could you brief us on the extent of the GDR's relations with the Arab world?

[Gerd Koenig] The GDR's relations with the Arab countries were strongly influenced from the very beginning by its policy of peace and its support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism. These relations were also influenced by its policy, under international law, of noninterference and condemnation of colonialism and racial discrimination in all forms. For decades the GDR has been standing alongside the Arab countries in denouncing imperialist aggression and demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories. We began to develop trade relations with Egypt and Lebanon 30 years ago on the basis of this policy. Since that time cooperation with the Arab countries has continuously deepened and expanded in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural fields. It was agreed in 1969 to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq, Sudan, Syria, Egypt, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Other countries, including Algeria, Tunisia, and Kuwait, established diplomatic relations on 18 December 1972, while the Yemen Arab Republic, Lebanon, Morocco, Libya, and Jordan established diplomatic relations with the GDR in the years following. The GDR places great importance on its economic and trade relations with the Arab countries. It exports to those countries equipment for cement factories, mills, calculators, textile machinery, typewriters, port cranes, railway cars, and consumer goods. In the past 30 years, over 90 different agreements were signed between the GDR and the Arab countries. These agreements include trade agreements, particularly in the area of communications, as well as cultural, health, and consular agreements. As a result of these developing relations, many experts are currently working in the Arab countries and many Arabs are attending training courses.

[Correspondent] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah visited a number of Eastern European countries in September 1981, within the framework of Kuwait's opening up toward the East and the West. Can you describe the relations between your country and Kuwait?

[Koenig] There have been relations between our countries for three decades in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Diplomatic relations were established in December 1972. The official visit which was paid by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Kuwait in October 1982, was of great importance to our cooperation. The meetings between our countries' leaders contributed to progress in the fields of political, economic, technological, scientific, and cultural cooperation. During these meetings it was agreed to develop and deepen relations. Since those meetings, the two governments have exerted efforts to achieve what was agreed upon in the political, economic and cultural fields. It is enough to point out here the numerous meetings between representatives of the GDR and the Kuwaiti Governments, whether those meetings were in the GDR or in Kuwait, during which it was decided to develop the relations in the fields of construction, culture, public health, sports, and others, and to expand the scientific and technological cooperation between the Kuwaiti Institute for Scientific Research and the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology.

We note with satisfaction a large degree of agreement on issues of concern to our peoples, such as the maintenance of peace in various countries, strengthening of security and the importance of arms limitation and disarmament. The representatives of Kuwait and the GDR adopt similar stances in the United Nations on the basic issues of our era.

MSZMP CC CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON BERLINGUER DEATH

AU130950 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 84 p 3

["Enrico Berlinguer, 1922-1984; Condolence Message of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] To the PCI Central Committee, Rome:

The MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian communists, and our people as a whole have learned with profound shock of the death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI and an outstanding figure in the international communist movement. We share the bereavement of the Italian Communists and adherents of democracy and progress.

The Hungarian communists highly value the indefatigable and self-sacrificing activity displayed by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer in various positions in the Italian communist movement and finally as secretary general of the party to strengthen the democratic features of Italian society and protect and enhance the rights of the working people. We look back with respect on his many decades of work, which have greatly contributed to increasing the PCI's prestige and influence. In Comrade Berlinguer we mourn an outstanding revolutionary and highly talented politician who made a considerable contribution to the solution of the tasks facing Italian society through his creative and spirited political and theoretical activity.

The MSZMP Central Committee assures the leaders and members of the PCI of its comradely sympathy. We are convinced that the Italian Communists, also availing themselves of Comrade Berlinguer's valuable life work, will successfully continue their consistent struggle for the universal cause of democracy, socialism, and peace.

Budapest, 11 June 1984

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee

Ovari Attends Funeral

LD132255 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer was buried this afternoon. Erno Kiraly reports from Rome.

Berlinguer was laid in state in the party's headquarters, and from Monday evening until 1400 on Tuesday, when the gates were closed, more than 100,000 people passed by in front of the secretary general's bier, that was covered with the red and national flags. Beside the coffin the leaders of the party, representatives of trade unions, factory workers and outstanding personalities of Italian literature and art stood in a guard of honor. The leaders and members of the some 50 foreign delegations that had arrived for the funeral paid their respects. The three-member delegation of the CPSU is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo. Apart from the state and party delegations of the socialist countries, the leaders of West European communist parties came to the funeral. Apart from Marchais, the French, and Iglesias, the Spanish, the socialist and social democratic parties in government were represented with delegations. Yasir 'Arafat came, and delegates of the Latin American and African liberation movements are present.

Representing the MSZMP, Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, took part in paying last honors to Enrico Berlinguer. In the morning the members of the Hungarian delegation stood in guard of honor at the bier.

This afternoon Rome lived according to the scenario of mass demonstrations: Traffic stopped in the city center from midday, and people set off from several points of the city toward Piazza San Giovanni, the capital's largest square, where Berlinguer's coffin was taken in a slow funeral march. It was an unusual march. Chopin's funeral music mingled with the melodies of the Internationale and (?Vangera Rossa). We heard the latter at the time of the mass demonstration against Euromissiles and the spring antigovernment protest. Chopin's music was conducted by the same conductor who conducted 20 years ago, at the funeral of Togliatti.

The speakers also spoke about the tasks of the past and the present, or rather the future, in front of a crowd of a million. Speeches were given at Berlinguer's funeral on behalf of the young people, the trade unions and the party. Apart from Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic, and Prime Minister Craxi, present on the grandstand were several members of the government, the leaders of every Italian party. Therefore the mass-meeting of a million on Piazza San Giovanni this afternoon reflected Italian reality, the sharply opposed views, the political differences and differences of view. However, this was all made secondary by the coffin on red drapery with the body of Enrico Berlinguer; here and now, the spirit was present which in the past days has united Italy.

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY WITH MONGOLIA

For the Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME Russian version of the "text" of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, see the Mongolia section of the 12 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DPRK PREMIER ADDRESSES SZEKESFEHERVAR RALLY

SK130621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK, at the 8 June mass rally held at the Ikarus bus plant in Szekesfehervar, Hungary; read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, respected Comrade Imre Takacs, and workers of the Ikarus bus plant in Szekesfehervar: The DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is very much delighted at seeing the workers of the Ikarus bus plant in Szekesfehervar warmly welcome us with such a grand mass rally.

On this occasion when the international friendship between the peoples of Korea and Hungary is overflowing, we sincerely thank you for the warm welcome accorded to us and are grateful for the excellent speech just delivered by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar.

At the same time, I convey the fraternal greetings from our country's working class and people to the workers of the plant and all Hungarian people.

This grand mass rally of today is a clear demonstration of the Hungarian people's solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause and is a proud display of the friendship and unity between the two countries' peoples.

Korea and Hungary are both socialist countries. The peoples of the two countries are class brothers who jointly struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialist and communist cause. The militant friendship and unity between the peoples of our countries based on the Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have endlessly consolidated and developed with the passage of history.

During the past days of the Korean war which the U.S. imperialists provoked, the Hungarian brothers were the first to organize and to send a medical team to our fighting people. During the difficult days of the postwar restoration and construction, they gave both material and spiritual support and encouragement. Our people value the friendship and unity with the Hungarian people and are making all efforts to continuously consolidate and develop them.

At present time, developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Hungary carries a very important significance in accelerating the socialist construction in our two countries, consolidating the unity of socialist forces of the world, and in defending peace and security of Asia and Europe.

This visit to Hungary by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song serves as an epoch-making opportunity to bring into fuller bloom and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries onto a higher stage. This greatly contributes to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

We will make all efforts to bring into more beautiful bloom the flower garden of Korean-Hungarian friendship which has been developed onto a new higher stage thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's present visit to Hungary. During this visit to Hungary, we have witnessed with gladness the excellent achievements the Hungarian working class and people are making in the struggle to build a developed socialist society.

Under the leadership of the MSZMP, the fraternal Hungarian people have put on quite a new aspect on their country by smashing the scheme of subversion by the class enemies at home and abroad and vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction. Hungary, which was backward in the past, has today been turned into a socialist country with a developed industry and agriculture. Also, people's material and cultural life has reached a high stage.

Today, the Hungarian people are vigorously struggling to build a developed socialist society with a great pride in living and working under the socialist system. All workers of this plant, too, are vigorously staging a labor struggle to overfulfill the tasks of the Sixth 5-year Plan assigned to them.

We have been able to foresee the bright future of Hungary by witnessing that people of your country are enjoying a stabilized life under the socialist system and are self-sacrificing by struggling to accomplish the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. All victories and successes the Hungarian people haveachieved in socialist construction are the result of the leadership of the MSZMP headed by the respected Comrade Janos Kadar.

Today, the MSZMP commands the support and trust of the people as the general staff office of the Hungarian revolution and for its achievements in solidifying the people's regime and the socialist system and in enhancing the international dignity of the Hungarian People's Republic We warmly congratulate you on your success in socialist construction and are convinced that the Hungarian people will, in the future, be more firmly united around the MSZMP and will score a greater advance in the struggle to solidify the socialist system and to build a developed socialist society.

In the past, our people have successfully carried out the revolutionary task in a number of stages under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and have built an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic, free from exploitation and oppression, turning our underdeveloped country into a socialist country of modern industry and advanced agriculture.

Our people are now vigorously struggling to realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's according to the task put forward at the sixth party congress, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center with a high pride of achieving great success in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

When the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction are realized in the future, the economic might of our country will be further strengthened, the material and cultural life of our people will reach a very high level, and a decisive progress will have been made in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

Our party and the Government of the Republic are endeavoring to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace, and to solve the question of Korean reunification peacefully through dialogue and negotiation. Our party and the Government of the Republic have made a proposal to realize the reunification of the fatherland peacefully by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and have recently proposed tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea as a step to provide a precondition for a guarantee for peace and for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

These fair, just, and realistic proposals for national reunification are receiving active support from many people of the world. The Hungarian party, government, and people are actively supporting the proposal of our party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification, and are sending firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for national reunification. Our people do not forget and thank the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government and people for their support for our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

Comrades and friends: Today, because of the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the international situation is very complicated and tense, and the danger of a new world war is increasing with each passing day. It is the most urgent task of the socialist countries and all peace-loving people of the world to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggression and war policy and to defend peace and security. The Hungarian Government, party, and people are actively struggling to oppose the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons, to stop the arms race, and to defend peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean people fully support and send firm solidarity to the fraternal people of Hungary for their endeavor to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and to maintain and solidify peace. The militant friendship and unity among socialist countries are firm guarantees for victory in the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and communism. The Korean people, as they did in the past, will in the future be firmly united with the peoples of socialist countries, the international working class, the peoples of nonaligned countries, and with all the peace-loving people of the world, and will carry out well the national and international tasks assigned to them to build a new world which is free from imperialism and war and is independent and peaceful.

The fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Hungary will last forever in the struggle to realize the common objectives and ideal.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Hungary!

Long live world peace!

COMMITTEES DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF 1983 PLAN

LD121752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] [Announcer] In preparation for the forthcoming National Assembly session next week the Industrial Committee and the Administrative, Legal, and Judicial Committee of the National Assembly have discussed the report on the implementation of the 1983 state budget.

[Unidentified female reporter] In the activity of the councils, material possibilities have grown less than planned. This has been singled out at the session of the Administrative, Legal, and Judicial Committee of the National Assembly. It was stated that in the implementation, health and social services have received priority, as have general schools education and basic communal tasks. The body also discussed the work of the judicial organs and emphasized that the task remained unchanged; the speeding up of proceedings, the compliance with legality, and the realization of legal policy guidelines.

[Announcer] Sandor Csillag reports on the session of the Industrial Committee of the National Assembly.

[Csillag] Industry as a whole fell behind the 1-2 percent growth. The stagnation was caused primarily by marketing difficulties, but slow work rhythm at the beginning of the year also played a role. The largest decline is seen in mining and metallurgy. The lower achievements in mining can be explained by the decrease in mineral oil and gas production and by the increase of the preliminary deliveries from the Soviet Union. The decrease in the production and profits of coal mining can be traced back to the worsening of geological conditions.

The production of metallurgy has declined because of the slump in iron smelting and the repeated disturbances in the operation of the Danube iron works. The quality, price, and after-sale services of domestic industry are, in many areas, not competitive, and although on the markets of Western capitalist countries a small upswing can be noticed; unfortunately this occurs in areas where Hungarian industry has either no interest or is not capable of delivery; as in the fields of car manufacturing or electronics industry. As a result of the unfavorable changes in the economic and financial position of the developing countries, even the already concluded agreements were carried out with delays, due to the modifications in delivery times at the request of the buyer countries and to delays in payment.

After these generalities, let us look at some points in detail. Domestic industry had positive achievements as well in 1983. In machine industry, the modernization of product structure was carried out, not by changing products but by producing more developed types of goods and by increasing the completeness of enterprises. In the modernization of product structure the energy-saving solutions played an important role and this was recognized in the convertible currency markets. This was the case with refrigerators, automatic washing machines, and hot-water heating system sales there.

Speaking about the labor supply and management of industry, the number of loss-making enterprises and those without development funds have grown further. Decrease in size of employment is larger than planned in the textile industry, the iron-smelting plants, and in machine-industry enterprises. Some 35,000 persons left the industry in 1983 for other fields and about 28,000 skilled and semiskilled workers changed jobs.

CZYREK LEADS DELEGATION TO BERLINGUER FUNERAL

LD140049 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 13 Fun 84

[Text] A delegation from the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Jozef Czyrek is in Rome in connection with the funeral services for Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. (?Earlier) First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message of condolences to Letizia Berlinguer, widow of the late Communist Party leader.

VISIT OF ROMANIAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION

Ceausescu Toast

AU121151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romaian 7 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Toast by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 6 June official dinner in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed Comrade Jablonski, dear comrades and friends: On behalf of myself, my wife, and my aides, I take pleasure in conveying to you, to your party-state leadership, and to all the friendly Polish people warm, comradely greetings and best wishes! I want to express our thanks for the hospitable reception extended to us and for your words about the Romanian people and Romanian-Polish relations.

Our visit to friendly Poland constitutes an expression of the good relations between our countries, parties, and peoples -- relations that have old and lengthy traditions and that have been raised to a higher level and have markedly developed during the period of socialist construction. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PPR signed in 1970 in Bucharest, the joint declarations signed at a summit level, and the joint agreements we signed, Comrade Jaruzelski, during your visit to Romania in the summer of 1982 -- a visit that I remember with great pleasure -- have created an extensive framework for developing Romanian-Polish relations. They have given a strong impetus to our economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation and collaboration and to intensifying contacts and exchanges of experience between our parties and political and mass organizations. I am convinced that our present meeting, the talks we will hold, and the agreements we will reach will expand the scope of Romanian-Polish cooperation at both a bilateral level and in the international arena, in the interest of and for the benefit of both peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We are familiar with and highly appreciate the efforts made by the Polish party and people to promote their country's socioeconomic development and to overcome difficulties; we hail the successes you obtained in developing Poland along the path of socialism. We are convinced, dear friends, that by continuously strengthening the party and its ties with the workers class, and consolidating the unity of all the people around the party, friendly Poland will unflaggingly advance along the path of socialism, progress, and well-being and will overcome any difficulties that may emerge. We wholeheartedly wish you ever greater successes along this path!

The Romanian people will soon mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation which paved the way for Romania's new and socialist development. This year, too, we will hold the 13th RCP Congress which will establish the means of developing the socialist construction in our country to a higher level. The Romanian people are preparing to meet these two important events with new and increasingly important successes in all areas.

While intensively working to capitalize on the entire material and human potential of the country, our party and state also promote a resolute policy of expanding international cooperation and collaboration, of peace and security, in the conviction that those are the only conditions in which each country and people can fulfill their socio-economic development plans and ensure their well-being and civilization. Along this line, we pay special attention to strengthening our cooperation and collaboration with the socialist countries, beginning with our neighbors and particularly with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union. We are actively participating in cooperation and collaboration within CEMA, and we are determined to further contribute to perfecting such activities. Along this line, we hope that the forthcoming economic meeting devoted to CEMA activities will yield the best possible results and will meet the expectations of our countries and peoples.

We believe that strengthening the unity and cooperation of all the socialist countries constitutes an element of the greatest importance for asserting the force and prestige of socialism and for uniting and successfully carrying out the struggle of peoples and progressive and anti-imperalist forces everywhere for social progress and peace in the world.

Dear comrades and friends, there is very serious tension in international life as a result of the imperialist policy of force and dictate and of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The seriousness of this situation -- without precedent since the end of World War II -- is due in particular to the intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. That is why we believe that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace in the world.

Nothing can justify the continuation of the arms race and the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons! A nuclear-atomic war will have no winners and no losers! Such a war will leave no survivors and will destroy the very conditions of life on our planet!

We are particularly concerned about the grave situation created in Europe after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, a fact that caused the Soviet Union to adopt the nuclear countermeasures announced.

Romania believes that everything possible should be done to resume the Soviet-American negotiations with a view to reaching an accord apt to lead to the total elimination of intermediate-range missiles and eventually of the other nuclear weapons from Europe and the world.

Since the European people would be the first victims of nuclear missiles, we believe that they must participate in some form in the negotiations on missiles, and that they must make their contribution to achieving appropriate accords. Similarly, we believe that everything possible must be done to reach an appropriate agreement at the Vienna negotiations on arms and troops reduction.

We are in favor of and we strive to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. At the same time we support the establishment of such areas in the north and center of Europe and in other parts of the world.

We attach great importance to the Stockholm conference. It can contribute considerably to overcoming the situation created in Europe, to resuming and asserting the policy of detente, confidence, disarmament, security, and peace.

We are profoundly concerned about the escalation of conflicts in various parts of the world, and we believe that everything possible must be done to settle them and any interstate disputes solely through negotiations. We resolutely advocate a UN-sponsored international conference designed to find a comprehensive political solution to the Middle East problems, a conference that should be attended by all the interested states. We speak out for ending the war between Iraq and Iran and for beginning negotiations as soon as possible in order to peacefully settle the problems between them.

At the same time, we pay great attention to problems concerning the aggravation of the international economic situation that is affecting practically all states, particularly the developing countries, whose debts currently amount to close to $800 billion. Romania has formulated a number of proposals for overcoming this situation, for curbing the excessively high rates of interest applied in particular by the United States, and for canceling, reducing, or rescheduling the developing countries' debts at a very low interest rate or interest-free, as those debts constitute an increasing burden for those countries. Our country actively supports those countries' efforts for progress and believes that they must consolidate their solidarity and cooperation and must act in greater unity with a view to establishing a common strategy at negotiations with the developed countries and solving the complex problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

In order to resolve the complex problems of the contemporary world, all states, regardless of size or social system, must actively participate in international life. Along this line, a particularly active role must be played by the small- and medium-sized and the nonaligned countries, which constitute the great majority of states and which are directly interested in a policy of peace, cooperation, and independence.

We are also in favor of enhancing the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in devising democratic solutions to all the problems decisive for peace, independence, and national socioeconomic progress.

Romania will resolutely work to develop its relations with all the states in the world, regardless of social system. As in the past, we will base these relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation to the use and threat of force, and respect for each people's right to develop freely and independently.

Once again I want to express my conviction that our visit to the People's Republic of Poland, our talks, and the agreements we will reach will contribute to even more markedly developing the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and to the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

With these thoughts and feelings, I want to raise a glass to:

-- the development of Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation,

-- the progress and well-being of the friendly Polish peoples,

-- the health of Comrade Jaruzelski and his wife,

-- the health of Comrade Jablonski,

-- the health of all of you! (applause)

Jaruzelski Banquet Speech

AU121205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 84 p 2

["Text" of sppech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 6 June Warsaw reception for Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, esteemed Mrs Ceausescu, and dear Romanian comrades and friends: I cordially welcome you and members of the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We well remember the fraternal and hospitable reception given to the Polish party-state delegation visiting Romania and we want to reciprocate your hospitality. We are convinced that your visit to Poland and your talks and meetings will help strengthen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

The time that has passed since our talks in Bucharest (2 years ago -- ed.) was marked by favorable records in all fields of Polish-Romanian friendship and cooperation. It is based on internationalist relations between our parties -- the PZPR and the RCP, the unity of goals of socialist building, traditions of the two nations' friendship, the struggle for preserving peace in Europe and worldwide.

A valuable, mutually favorable contribution is being made by Poland's and Romania's participation in organizations combining political-defensive and economic efforts by the countries of the socialist community. Polish-Romanian relations are developing favourably in the political, social, cultural, and scientific spheres. The recent years saw good results in the field of mutually favorable economic cooperation and trade exchange in particular.

Increasing mutual deliveries of products, intermediate and raw materials, developing both bilateral and multilateral cooperation within CEMA, we oppose the unfavorable phenomena occurring in the world economy, also as a result of the brutal violation by the United States of the principles of international cooperation, pursuing the policy of discrimination and various kinds of pressure and restrictions. At the same time we know that the socialist economies of both countries have vast possibilities, have still considerable reserves at their disposal. We should make increasingly effective use of them in the coming years, based first of all on long-term agreements that develop such forms of constant joint activities as cooperation and coproduction. These very purposes should be served by a long-term program for Polish-Romanian economic cooperation.

Taking an increasingly active part in the international division of labor, we primarily stress ever closer links between Poland's economy and the Soviet Union's economic potential, which is reflected in a particular, prospective way by the recently signed Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Until the Year 2000.

We wish to develop, on a broad scale, and in a qualitatively growing dimension, cooperation with all countries of the socialist community, with the entire socialist world. We hope that the forthcoming, top party-and-government level debate in Moscow will bring about essential progress in the materialization of our joint, strategic economic tasks. Poland intends to make its own, constructive contribution to the results of this debate.

At the same time, we come out in favor of expanding cooperation with the developing countries, and full normalization of economic relations with the developed capitalist states, on the grounds of principles of equality, mutual advantages, and noninterference in internal affairs. The urgent need for building confidence in international relations was reflected in a resolution recently adopted, on Poland's initiative, by the United Nations' General Assembly. The implementation of this resolution would help protect economic cooperation against the harmful effect of international political tensions and would increase the stability and security of economic relations among states regardless of their sociopolitical systems.

The PPR, the state of workers and peasants, is almost 40 years old. Under PZPR leadership our nation built the sociopolitical and material framework of th country's socialist existence. The historic achievements of that period constitute the basis for mapping out new aims and tasks in socialist construction.

We have not been able to avoid failures and bitter experience. We have defended socialism against counterrevolutionary threats. The consistent implementation of the program for socialist renewal, agreement, and struggle is continuing. That program was adopted by the ninth party congress and confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. The recent open 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum was of great importance for further efforts to strengthen the leading role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party in the country's life.

We still face numerous, difficult tasks, and complex problems remain to be solved, but the normalization of the socioeconomic situation, the process of overcoming the crisis and creating premises for the country's further development are of an irreversible character. Poland is marching decisively along the road of consolidating socialism.

The worldwide class struggle has recently become seriously aggravated. American imperialism is seeking to change the alignment of forces, to gain military strategic supremacy. It is imposing on Europe and the world a quantitatively and qualitatively new arms race reaching out toward outer space. These moves are evidenced, in particular, by the progressing deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of some West European states, which poses a direct threat to security of the socialist community states.

The confrontative, militarist policy of the present Washington administration and cold-war NATO circles brought about a violent deterioration in the international situation, became the direct cause of the deep crisis in East-West relations. It forced the Warsaw Pact members to begin indispensable defensive steps. Tensions in the political military sphere are being transposed by imperialism to all the remaining spheres of international relations.

Dear Romanian comrades and friends, the power and importance of the socialist community countries are made up of the successes of each one of them and of the b bilateral and multilateral ties linking them.

A lawless policy of economic blackmail and economic restrictions is being used. The arrogant attempts at interference in internal affairs of sovereign states are being repeatedly renewed. The foundations of the territorial political order in Europe, shaped in the aftermath of the inseparable Yalta and Postsdam Agreements, are being questioned. The revisionist and revanchist tendencies get official publicity. This is especially manifest in the stand of some government and parliament representatives of the FRG.

In the face of mounting threats, the alliance and internationalist solidarity of the brotherly states with the USSR and their effective cooperation in the international arena, is taking on special significance.

For nearly 30 years our political defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact, has fully passed the trial of history. Consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the socialist community, unity of the communist and working class movement, cooperation of all the progressive anti-imperialist forces in the world -- this is the basic guarantee to preserve the sovereignty, independent existence, peace and security of nations.

There is still time to check the dangerous development of the international situation, to avert the danger of war, the halt the arms race, to ensure for the nations secure coexistence. These objectives are served by the generally known peaceful proposals of our socialist community.

Guided by the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states having different sociopolitical systems, we are consistent and patient in our calling on the United States and the remaining NATO states to get back to the road of realism, to abandon the failure-doomed attempts at undermining military equilibrium, to examine honestly the initiatives which remain valid, to begin genuine dialogue on the basis of equal rights and equal security.

The present visit by the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Poland, with you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, the talks which we have had during the visit and which we will continue, the joint arrangements which we intend to make all prove that it is our common desire to enrich friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with new contents and forms. This lies in the interest of our parties, states, and peoples. This helps to consolidate the strength and unity of the states of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and security of nations.

With that in mind, I raise a toast to friendship and fruitful cooperation between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania; to the prosperity of the Romanian people; to the RCP and its Central Committee; to your health, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, and to the health of all the Romanian comrades and friends here.

Statement Issued 8 June

AU121625 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9/10 Jun 84 p 2

["Polish-Romanian Joint Statement"; issued in Warsaw on 8 June]

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and of the supreme state authorities of the PPR, a party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit of friendship to Poland between 6 and 8 June 1984.

During his stay in Warsaw Nicolae Ceausescu and his entourage toured the M. Kasprzak radio plant and sociocultural institutions of the capital and had meetings with working people and party and social aktivs, acquainting themselves with the Polish people's achievements in socialist construction.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had talks during the visit.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, bestowed the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania on Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR. The order was bestowed on the occasion of W. Jaruzelski's 60th birthday in recognition of his special contribution to developing the cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, to strengthening the friendship between the Polish and Romanian peoples, and to the struggle for the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

The official talks, conducted under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu and held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, trust, and mutual understanding, were attended on the Polish side by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; and Boguslaw Stachura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the Romanian side the talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and advisor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Ion Cozma, member of the RCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PPR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged information about the activities of the two parties and states in socialist construction in their own countries, discussed the state and prospects of cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and exchanged views on current international issues.

I.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported on the activities to implement the party line adopted by the ninth party congress and confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the line of renewal, struggle, and socialist reforms; on progress in stabilizing the sociopolitical situation in Poland; on strengthening the party's ties with the workers class; and on developing a broad front of national agreement under the leadership of the PZPR.

He stressed the growing role and importance of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] as a broad platform for civic cooperation for the good of the country and for consolidating and increasing the achievements of the 40 years of socialist Poland, and he reported on party and state activities in the international arena.

Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference, on the creative activities of the Romanian people led by the RCP to promote the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society in order to welcome with new achievements the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution and national and social liberation, on preparations for the 13th RCP Congress, and on party and state international activities.

II.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania are developing favorably in line with the principles and decisions of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and of the documents and decisions adopted at summit meetings.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the progress achieved in many spheres of Polish-Romanian relations since the visit of the party-state delegation of the PPR to the Socialist Republic of Romania in June 1982, and expressed their resolve to make further efforts to expand and intensify these relations. The two sides stated that summit meetings and cooperation between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, which conforms to the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, and mutual respect, are the decisive factors that favor the development of friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

The sides positively evaluated the development of contacts between representatives of the two parties' Central Committees and of cooperation between parliaments, government, and sociopolitical organizations of the two countries. They stressed the importance of this cooperation for exchanges of information and experience in socialist construction and for strengthening cooperation on the issues which are of interest to the two countries. They decided to encourage the expansion and intensification of cooperation between the PRON in Poland and the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity [SDUF] in Romania, and between youth organizations, trade unions, and other social organizations. They stressed the importance of cooperation between provinces, districts, towns, and work forces for the sake of mutual knowledge and of increasing the experience of socialist construction in both countries.

The sides agreed that the celebrations of national anniversaries in the two countries will be upgraded as important events in the history of their socialist development.

During the talks the sides stressed the favorable development of economic relations between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the decisions made during their talks in 1982 in Bucharest on expanding and intensifying mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being effectively implemented and that Polish-Romanian trade is dynamically increasing.

The two sides evaluated positively the contribution of the Polish-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation toward developing mutually advantageous economic relations.

Taking into account the standards of economic development and the economic and scientific-technological potential of the two countries as well as the present results of mutual cooperation, the sides noted that it is necessary to exploit the available reserves and resources in order to expand and enrich production cooperation and specialization, particularly in the basic branches of industry, so that mutual needs can be more fully met.

The two sides agreed to further expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation based on long-term and mutually advantageous decisions through coordinating their plans for economic development, through new forms of cooperation, and through cooperation in third markets.

The two sides pointed to the need for further development of and improvements in scientific-techological cooperation, especially in the fields covered by production specialization and cooperation.

During the visit the sides signed "The Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania."

The two sides take the view that it is most necessary to intensify efforts in order to further develop the comprehenisve economic ties between CEMA countries, to expand production cooperation and specialization, and to jointly solve their main economic and scientific-technological problems.

In that context the sides noted the importance of the summit meeting of the CEMA countries.

The sides positively evaluated the development of exchanges and cooperation in culture, science, the press, radio, television, tourism, and sport. They expressed their readiness to further develop these exchanges and cooperation in order to get to know better the achievements of the two peoples and to strengthen their traditional friendship and mutual sympathy.

III.

Carrying out a penetrating review of the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed concern over the deteriorating political situation in the world as a result of the imperialist policy of intensifying the arms race, strength, and diktat; interference in domestic affairs; restricting the independence and national sovereignty of states; maintaining armed conflicts in various parts of the world; breaking mutually advantageous economic ties, and ruining the economic situation of the developing countries.

The situation in Europe and all over the world is constantly deteriorating as a result of the deployment by the United States and NATO of American nuclear intermediate-range missiles in some European countries, which has commenced a new and particularly dangerous stage in the arms race. This has forced the Soviet Union to undertake many countermeasures. The negotiations on nuclear armaments have been broken off.

Confirming their stance concerning preserving the present military-strategic balance, Poland and Romania firmly come out in favor of reducing arms and guaranteeing a military balance at the lowest level. Expression has been lent to the firm conviction of Poland and Romania that a victory by a policy of common sense, accord, and security is possible. The need was stressed to combine all progressive and democratic forces in order to oppose the policy of strength and confrontation and bring about a return to a policy of cooperation, detente, and peace.

Both sides believe that strengthening peace, confidence, and international cooperation requires a close observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, and legal equality in international relations; a respect for territorial integrity and for the inviolability of frontiers; discontinuation of the use of force and of the threat of its use; and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Poland and Romania believe that a direct cessation of the arms race and the commencement of real disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are, together with the preservation of peace, the key problem of our times.

Both countries support a ban on the use of nuclear arms and on nuclear tests. They stress at the same time the need to reduce conventional weapons, reduce military expenditures, prevent the production and development of new types or new systems of mass destruction weapons, and to eliminate chemical weapons.

An immediate halt to the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe lies in the interests of all nations, peace, and security on our continent. If steps are taken leading to a withdrawal of those missiles which have already been installed, then steps leading to the withdrawal of the countermeasures will be undertaken simultaneously. This will be a basis on which to renew the negotiations designed to reach appropriate agreements which would rid Europe of both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear missiles.

Both sides draw attention to the great responsibility facing those states where the installation of intermediate-range nuclear missiles has been commenced or is intended. This is a responsibility for their own fate and that of the remaining countries of Europe, for European and world peace. It is essential that precisely these states undertake immediate action to halt the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on their soil and to remove them.

Both sides stress that the basic interests of peace and security require recognition and respect for the postwar territorial and political reality in Europe. The need was stressed to put an end to all the revanchist and revisionist trends in the FRG and in other countries because these trends have a negative influence on the political climate in Europe.

Poland and Romania stress the importance of the Warsaw Pact as an effective guarantee of the security of the allied socialist states, of the joint working out and implementation of their peaceful foreign policy, and as an important factor for preserving and strengthening peace in Europe, especially in the present complicated international situation.

They express their determination to firmly implement, together with the remaining Warsaw Pact countries, the initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states, in the Moscow declaration by the party and state leaders of seven socialist states, and in other joint documents of the Warsaw Pact.

Poland and Romania start from the assumption that these proposals and their initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states provide a lasting foundation for solving problems of the preservation of peace, disarmament, and other significant international issues.

Poland and Romania express their will to cooperate with all socialist states and with peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in order to strengthen security, cooperation, and peace in Europe and the world.

It would add to the strengthening of security if a treaty was signed on a mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between states, and if negotiations concentrated on eliminating chemical weapons and nonincreasing and limiting military expenditures. Efforts in favor of building confidence in international economic relations are of great significance.

Both sides highly assessed mass movements in different European states and other regions of the world in favor of peace, disarmament, detente, and international cooperation.

Both sides are of the opinion that a favorable influence would be exerted on the international situation if an agreement was reached on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Appreciating the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, they underscored the need to unite efforts in favorof its successful conclusion.

The sides come out for setting up nuclear zones in the Balkans, northern Europe and other parts of our continent.

With a view to the fact that hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts are still maintained or even aggravated in different parts of the world, Poland and Romania stand firmly in favor of liquidating those already existing and preventing the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts in the world, and in favor of settling every international dispute by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Both sides expressed particular concern over the sharpening of the conflict in the Middle East. Confirming their support for the Arab people of Palestine in their aim to achieve their inalienable national rights, they believe that the following are essential in order to achieve lasting, total, and just peace in this region: Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, a settling of the Palestinian state, and guaranteeing the security of all nations in this region.

Both sides come out in favor of convening an international conference under the auspices of the UN to be attended by all sides involved, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine nation.

Poland and Romania reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle waged by nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against every form of domination and oppression, and for liquidating the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Bearing in mind the development of the situation in southern Africa in connection with the agreements which some of the countries in this region have signed with the Republic of South Africa [RSA], both sides stressed the need for this country to firmly stop all aggressive activities against the independent African states, and also to unconditionally discontinue the illegal occupation of Namibia and introduce Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. Both sides expressed their full support and solidarity with the just battle of the South-West African People's Organization for Namibia's independence, and for the struggle of the African National Congress to eliminate apartheid in the RSA.

Poland and Romania believe that the continuation and deepening of disproportions in the economic development of a great number of countries as a result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of exploitation and pressure goes against the interests of peace and security and is one of the basic reasons behind the lack of economic and political stability in the world. In this connection, both countries support just aims and efforts to shape a new international economic order on the basis of equality and justice.

Both sides stressed the contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, halting the arms race, disarmament, and development of international economic relations based on democratic and just principles.

Poland and Romania voice support for the activity of the United Nations in favor of preservation and consolidation of international peace and security according to the UN Charter and stress the necessity to strengthen the role and effectiveness of actions taken by this organization.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed full satisfaction with the talks which were held and the result of the visit. They assessed that these talks and results are a telling proof of Polish-Romanian friendship and create new impulses to expand and strengthen comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and RCP, between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the interest of both nations, socialism, peace and international cooperation.

IV.

During their visit to the PPR, the honorable Romanian guests were greeted warmly and hospitably everywhere they went; this is an expression of the mutual esteem and the traditional friendship between the Polish and Romanian peoples, of the fraternal relations between the PZPR and the RCP, as well as between both the socialist states.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed their full satisfaction with the talks they had and the results of the visit. They assessed that they testify to Polish-Romanian friendship and create new incentives for the development and consolidation of comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP, the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and that they are in the interests of both peoples, peace, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to pay an official friendship visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Warsaw, 8 June 1984

OLSZOWSKI COMPLETES DRA VISIT, DEPARTS FOR MPR

Delivers Jaruzelski Letter

LD131211 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul 12 June -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, on the third day of his official visit to Afghanistan today, was received by Afghan leader Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Minister Olszowski handed Babrak Karmal a letter from PUWP CC First Secretary Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and an invitation to visit Poland.

He informed the Afghan leader about progressing stabilization in Poland and the country's efforts to strengthen security, cooperation and peace in Europe.

Babrak Karmal presented to the Polish foreign minister key issues connected with the fight against counter-revolution, development of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and consolidation of its influences in society.

The sides voiced concern over the development of the international situation, growing tension in many regions of the world and intensifying arms race being the result of the U.S. Administration's confrontational policy.

In the afternoon Minister Olszowski laid flowers at a cemetery of those fallen in defence of the revolution, and visited an exhibition of weapons seized from the counter-revolutionaries.

Communique Signed

LD131203 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Polish and Afghan Foreign Ministers Stefan Olszowski and Shah Mohammad Dost today stated that there are possibilities to strengthen Polish-Afghan relations and to shape their new qualitative character according to both sides' interests and for the good of peace and progress.

In a joint communique issued tonight at the end of Stefan Olszowski's [word indistinct], friendly visit to Afghanistan, the Polish side expressed its full support for the Afghan revolution, and condemned the undeclared war which the U.S. Government and other reactionary and imperialist forces in the world are waging against the free and independent Afghanistan.

During his three-day visit to Afghanistan Minister Olszowski held talks with Minister Dost, and was received by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, President of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, and Afghan Premier Sultan Ali Keshtmand.

The two sides signed a consular convention, a programme on cultural and scientific cooperation, (?and a) protocol on cooperation between their Foreign Ministries.

In the joint communique Ministers Olszowski and Dost firmly condemned the practices of interference, restrictions and pressure applied by the American imperialism and some of its allies towards Poland and other socialist and progressive states.

The two sides stressed the importance of the present process of negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan carried on through the intermediary of the U.N. secretary general's envoy. They also stated that the implementation of the Afghan Government's constructive proposals aimed at negotiating a political solution to problems could pave the way to normalized relations and good-neighbour ties between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

The ministers expressed deep concern over aggravation of the situation in the world caused by the U.S. and other NATO states' policy of confrontation.

The statesmen pointed to the Non-aligned Movement's important role for preserving peace and international [word indistinct] and expressed their support for the non-aligned states' [words indistinct] struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for the new, international economic order based on equal rights.

Both sides condemned the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and around it, and expressed support for the efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They also voiced support for India's peace policy in this region and for its role within the non-aligned states' movement.

The ministers appealed for an immediate halt to the senseless war between Iraq and Iran, and they expressed the view that the forces of imperialism are exploiting the protracted war to further their intervention schemes in the Persian Gulf.

Appraising the situation in Latin America and in the region of the Caribbean Sea, the two sides stated unanimously that this turbulent and strained situation had come as a result of the U.S. policy carried on from the position of strength and military interference.

The sides condemned the occupation of Grenada, the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the bolstering of the anti-national regimes in several countries in this region, the economic blockade and other acts taken against Cuba.

Both sides condemned the RSA [Republic of South Africa] interference into the internal affaires of Angola and other front nations, and expressed support for the African nations' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid. They called for the immediate proclamation of independence for the people of Namibia.

The Afghan and Polish sides expressed support and solidarity with the Asian and Latin American nations' struggle for independence, democracy and social progress.

Shah Mohammad Dost accepted with satisfaction an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland.

Leaves for Ulaanbaatar

LD131515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, has ended his official visit to Afghanistan and left for Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia.

Before his departure he met a group of Afghan and foreign journalists to discuss the course and results of the visit. He emphasized the full uniformity of assessments of the international situation and the foreign policy objectives of both states.

Poland and Afghanistan both derive strength from close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. Speaking about the sources of tension in the world, Minister Olszowski stressed that they are closely connected with the adventurous policy of the Ronald Reagan administration.

URBAN DENIES RUMORS OF FOOD PRICE RISES

LD131824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Rumors have appeared about a rapid increase in the retail price of many articles. The news has asked the government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, to make a statement on this subject.

[Unnamed interviewer] Mr Minister: Recently TV viewers have been reporting with alarm the rumors circulating...

[Urban] Well, sir, the list of rumors I have is an enormous one, there is a tremendous range of rumors available. (?I'm listening).

[Interviewer] These speak, among other things, of an increase in the food prices, and soon, as in July.

[Urban] I'm surprised these rumors are still in circulation, since the government's stance here is clear and has been expressed authoritatively and publicly, namely, that this year the retail prices of food, of the food whose prices are determined by the state, will not rise. Obviously, this does not apply to the prices in the markets, which fluctuate.

[Interviewer] A lot is being said about automobiles. Is it true, for instance, that Polmozbyt has temporarily suspended the sale of automobiles?

[Urban] That is not true. It has not suspended sales. There is also a rumor to the effect that the issue of car vouchers [asygnaty] to those who are entitled to them has been halted. This too is false. They're all just rumors.

[Interviewer] But the rumors are also speaking of a further increase in the price of gasoline, for instance.

[Urban] I deny that, too. The government does not even plan to consider the matter of automobile gas prices during the coming months. What is more, there are rumors of changes in the rationing system. If it's not the price, then the talk is of two prices, of noncommercial prices, about some sort of additional allocation for a higher price. It's all false. In the coming months the principles for the rationing of gasoline will not change and the price will not rise.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 29 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU121105 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Jun 84 p 6

['Transcript' of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 29 May]

[Excerpts] Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: At the trade unionists meeting, [in Warsaw on 23 May] Mr Porebski said that 70 percent of the population have checked their names on the voting lists up to now. Can we have concrete data on this subject and a sum-up of the preelection campaign so far?

Jerzy Urban: It does not lie within my powers to sum up the preelection campaign because it is not the government that is conducting it. Exactly 17,986,000 citizens have checked the voting lists, in other words almost 70 percent of the population. That is all I can say on this subject.

Renata Marsch, DPA: The book fair has ended. Have any books been withdrawn by the censors? As far as I know, Orwell's "1984" was withdrawn from the fair, as well as others.

J. Urban: As far as I know, before the opening of the fair, some publishers were asked not to exhibit some books, either because their subject-matter did not suit the fair, or because the books represented a certain profile or program, or because they were of a propaganda nature and interfered with certain affairs of ours. This withdrawal of books was based on negotiation and agreement between the publishers and those Polish organizations organizing the fair in Poland's behalf. What is involved was propaganda literature, often exhibited due to a lack of knowledge about the rules of the fair.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: I would like to know if the government has carried out some sort of survey to find out what percentage of the population will take part in the people's council elections. If so, what is the estimated percentage of participation and what are the results of the survey?

J. Urban: I do not have such information.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: May I ask what the situation is like in Wroclaw following the election of Mr Wiktor as university rector?

J. Urban: New elections are going to be held at the Boleslaw Bierut University in Wroclaw. Elections have been held in 85 state higher educational institutions so far, which means that there are four institutions where elections are still to take place. The Boleslaw Bierut University is one of these. The others are Bialystok Technical University and Gdansk University, where for reasons of procedure the elections will be held later than anywhere else, and the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, where they will take place after the summer vacations. Since our last press conference elections have been held at Krakow Medical Academy, where Stanislaw Sych was elected rector; at the state Higher School of Applied Art in Wroclaw, where Konrad Jarocki was elected rector; at Warsaw Technical University, where Wladyslaw Findajs was chosen rector; at Krakow Mining and Metallurgical Academy, where Antoni Kleczkowski was chosen rector; at Gdansk Technical University, where Eugeniusz Debicki was chosen rector; and at Warsaw Music Academy, where Andrzej Rakowski was chosen rector.

Sylvia Odoriz: Could you tell us of Bednarz's current condition?

J. Urban: Let me see if I have any information. He is in the hospital and recuperating after an operation. I have no information on his health, which I believe means that there is nothing wrong with it.

Bernard Margueritte: Going back to the subject of rectors, could you now tell us in how many cases the minister of education has exercised the right of veto?

J. Urban: The minister of higher education has used it in three cases: concerning Warsaw University, Poznan University, where a new rector has already been chosen; and Wroclaw University, where new elections are going to be held.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: You said that something in the nature of elections is going to be held, but the way I have understood it is that the next rector will be a person who has quite simply been nominated.

[Unidentified voice] There is a misunderstanding here because of translation, Mr Minister. The subject was elections in Warsaw, but Mr Forbes thought that the subject was...

J. Urban: There will be no elections in Warsaw. There will be elections in Wroclaw, and I mean real elections, not something in the nature of elections. No, there will be no elections at the Warsaw University and Academy of Fine Arts. I stated three institutions where for procedural reasons elections will take place later, and these include the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts.

Garreaud, AFP: What kind of access will the foreign press have to the Przemyk case? So far, we have been told that no decisions on this matter have been made and that we should address any questions on it to you. Will we be able to attend the hearings?

J. Urban: Yes; however, the number of places at the hearings available to the press as a whole will be limited to 30, of which I believe about 10 will be for foreign journalists. But I believe the case will last long enough for every one of you to be present, if you want to. I can only add that as soon as we obtain 10 or more admission cards, I will let you know immediately.

S. Odoriz: I would like to know if Mr Olivares has been to Poland since the time of the last press conference. If not, does the government expect him to come soon?

J. Urban: I already said at the last conference that the government does not expect such a visit.

Garreaud, AFP: Could you tell us what stage talks on Poland's debts toward the Soviet Union have reached?

J. Urban: During General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Soviet Union, favorable terms were agreed on involving a rescheduling of Poland's debts. I have already reported on this.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Going back to Mr Olivares' visit, I understand that he was meant to return to Poland and ask interested parties what they think of his offer. Does that mean the government does not expect him to return for a reply? What has happened?

J. Urban: Nothing has happened. You are basing your questions on information I know nothing about. Mr Olivares was in Poland and has left, and another visit by him is not foreseen in the nearest future.

K. Ruane: Has his offer been approved by the Polish Government?

J. Urban: I do not know about any offer and I have nothing to say.

CHAOS IN GDANSK, GDYNIA SHIPYARDS DETERS ORDERS

LD132306 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Poland, (Tore Lundgren), reports that the situation in the Polish shipyards is chaotic. The planning is bad and there is a shortage of materials and qualified labor. This leads to long delays in deliveries. This has had a considerable effect on the Swedish Stena Line. The shipping company has four ships under construction at the shipyards in Gdansk and Gdynia and it is doubtful whether any of them can leave the shipyard completed. The first was due for completion in 1980 -- a new agreement says 1982 -- and the remaining three were to have been delivered in 1983, but that did not happen.

[Correspondent (Tore Lundgren)] Today nobody dares to say when any of the four ferries can be put into operation on the Gothenburg-Kiel route. According to international practice, compensation is owed when a shipbuilder cannot keep the building deadline in the contract. In this case one of the ferries would cost Stena Line almost nothing, since delivery is 3 years late, or it will be. After a 7-year delay another two would have to be built without cost to the buyer, and still according to international practice, after a 14-year delay all four ships would be delivered without the shipyards' being able to get a penny. Stena Line has not yet taken advantage of this clause, but says: During the prevailing circumstances it is our primary interest to get the ships completed. And by prevailing circumstances Stena Line means, even if it does not say it outright, what most closely resembles chaos in the Polish shipyards. Few things function. There is not enough qualified labor and of 12,000 employees at the Gdansk shipyard it is reckoned that well over half are unproductive, which is also partly due to the fact that there are no materials. There is a shortage of most things. Even when there is a will to work one cannot produce anything because of the shortage of materials. That, in turn, is due to bad planning.

If they were delivered today, these ferries would be the biggest in the world, able to carry 2,500 passengers, 800 private cars or over 100 articulated trucks. With each year of delay, the designs must be redrawn to have the ferries meet modern standards. Previously ordered parts, manufactured by subcontractors, have not been filled after a long wait for their delivery. This is because designs have to be redrawn. A rare bureaucratic procedure is also the cause of the lack of coordination, either at the shipyards or between the shipyards and the subcontractors.

Stena Line is not the only one to be hit by severe delays. A few Norwegian shipping companies having ships built at Gdansk and Gdynia have also been hit.

Poland has a great need of Western currency and these shipyards could help to sort out the economic situation, but no shipowner in Western Europe or elsewhere in the West dares to give any ship orders to the Polish shipyards any longer.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER RELEASED -- Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski released Stanislaw Szczepanski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy to enable him to work in the PZPR Central Committee. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 May 84 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLES CHERNENKO DURING OVERFLIGHT

AU121315 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, I wish to convey to you and to all the party and state leadership, to the Communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union, our neighbors and friends, warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, for new successes in the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and in building socialism and communism.

I wish to take this opportunity to once again express my conviction that, in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon during our recent working visit to Moscow, the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will record an even stronger development in the interests of both our peoples, of the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

USSR AMBASSADOR MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

AU121737 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] USSR Ambassador to Romania E. M. Tyazhelnikov organized on Friday [8 June] afternoon a friendly meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Mihai Nicolae, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Maria Ciocan and Stefan Korodi, secretaries of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; representatives of certain ministries and central institutions; members of the leadership of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR; party-state aktivists; scientists and men of letters; and journalists.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship characteristic of the relations betwen Romania and the USSR.

MANESCU ATTENDS BERLINGUER FUNERAL, MEETS NATTA

AU131523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1447 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 13/6/1984 -- The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, that attended the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, was received by Allessandro Natta, member of the direction and chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party. Condolences were presented on the occasion on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu, of the RCP Central Committee, of all Romanian Communists on the heavy loss suffered by the Italian Communist Party through the death of Enrico Berlinguer, ICP general secretary, prominent personality of the Italian working-class movement and political life, of the international communist and working-class movement.

Alessandro Natta conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Communists warmest thanks for the feelings of compassion and solidarity showed at this difficult moment for the Italian Communist Party, the Italian working people, the Italian people, as well as for the condolatory message sent and the RCP delegation's attendance at the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer.

During the talk satisfaction was expressed at the good ties of esteem, friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party, as well as the joint wish to further develop and deepen them for the benefit of the two parties and peoples, of the strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Italy, of progress, detente and peace. The interview was attended by Luigi Calojanni, Adalberto Minucci, members of the direction of the Italian Communist Party.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a wreath was laid at the coffin and condolences were presented to Enrico Berlinguer's wife, Letizia Berlinguer, and to his family. At the headquarters of the ICP Central Committee the RCP delegation paid their respects to Enrico Berlinguer standing in silence before the coffin.

OPREA, GIGEA RECEIVE U.S. BANK OFFICIAL

AU121529 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/6/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Tuesday, June 12, John R. Torell III, president of the "Manufactuers Hanover Trust Company", now on a visit to Romania. Aspects were approached related to the intensification of financial-banking cooperation between relevant Romanian organizations and the American firm as well as to the initiation of collaboration ventures apt to develop and diversify the economic ties between Romania and the USA.

The same day, John R. Torell III had an interview with Petre Gigea, minister of finance, with whom he approached questions related to the further promotion of mutually advantageous collaboration actions between economic organizations in the two countries. The guest also met with Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

The interviews were attended by Douglas E. Ebert, executive vice-chairman, and Fulvio V. Dobrich, first vice-chairman of the U.S. Bank, advisers and experts.

PEJOVSKI TO CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD140909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0721 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent representative to CEMA, left for Moscow today to take part in the 110th regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which is to be held on 15-16 June in Moscow.

On the basis of a 1964 agreement between the Government of the SFRY and CEMA, the Yugoslav side will take part at this session in an examination of questions in the sphere of microelectronics, microprocessor technology, and industrial robot technology.

LCY FIGURES PAY TRIBUTE TO BERLINGUER

Delegation Lays Wreath

LD131522 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, June 13 (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today (Wednesday) paid respects to great revolutionary and politician Enrico Berlinguer and laid a wreath at the bier of the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI). The LCY delegation to the funeral of the Italian Communists' leader is led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

"Yugoslavia's Communists and all its working people are taking in sorrow their leave of their friend and co-fighter, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, a great son of the Italian people, a great leader of the PCI, an untiring champion of peace, democracy and socialism," he wrote in the book of condolences.

The LCY delegation -- on which also are Mitja Ribicic, Aleksandar Grlickov, Vlado Janzic, Borislav Milosevic, and Ambassador Marko Kosin -- then had a short meeting with Renato Zangheri, a member of the PCI's Secretariat.

Dolanc's Statement

AU131309 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, has given the following statement on the occasion of Enrico Berlinguer's death:

"I have known Enrico Berlinguer for over 20 years. We used to meet in Yugoslavia, in Italy, and at meetings in other countries. He has remained in my memory as an exceptional personality -- both as a Communist, a workers' fighter, and as a man with the greatest virtues.

"Berlinguer is one of the greatest personalities of the modern communist and workers movement in Europe and the world.

"He resolutely opposed dogma and any stereotype in seeking and finding ways in building socialism. He is one of the creators of the theory and practice of Eurocommunism as one of the possible ways to build socialist social relations. He enjoyed great respect in Italian political life as well because in building the political program of the party, which he was the head, and in leading the actions, he started from the interests of the Italian workers class, respecting specific conditions and social and political contradiction in Italy. I have known him as a great champion of independence and equality in the workers and communist movement.

"He harshly opposed any attempt to renew any kind of center that would resemble the Comintern or Cominform.

"Berlinguer was a great friend of Yugoslavia, and we have lost a great deal with his departure. Tito and Berlinguer essentially contributed to the good and successful cooperation of the LCY and PCI. With special interest, he followed and highly esteemed our way of building socialism and developing self-management. He highly respected President Tito's personality and work. Other than their communist ideology, they were tied by a great friendship. He came to Tito's funeral to pay a last tribute to him.

"This silent man, Enrico, who enjoyed highest respect in his country and in the world, although not large by his stature, had great human energy. I remember him as being a man of the masses and a fiery speaker. He could arouse millions of Italian workers. Thus, he burned himself out standing, while he was speaking to workers.

"He was a very considerate husband and a gentle father. He came to spend vacations in Yugoslavia with his family. He used to tell me that these were rare moments he spent with his close ones because he was constantly in political action.

"Hence we have the greatest respect for the work and personality of the late Enrico Berlinguer and will keep the best and lasting memory of him."

Markovic's Eulogy

AU131249 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given the following statement to TANJUG and Belgrade radio and television:

"The death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI, has deeply moved all Communists and working people of our country, especially those of us who knew him, who worked with him, and had the opportunity to assure ourselves of the friendly feelings he cherished toward the LCY and our country.

"With Berlinguer's death, a great revolutionary, one of the most prominent political personalities of our time, has departed. His reputation in the revolutionary workers movement and in the whole world was not founded on military or economic power, but on the strength of his ideological and moral conviction, which provoked deep respect even with political opponents.

"Sincere and profound friendship tied us to Comrade Berlinguer, and on the basis of that friendship, the relations of equality of our parties and the relations of mutual respect and esteem were created. Through joint efforts of Yugoslav and Italian Communists, relations of mutual understandirg, comradeship, and trust have been created between the LCY and PCI. Enrico Berlinguer greatly contributed to this.

"The last time we had talks with Comrade Berlinguer was in Belgrade last December. An unforgettable impression was left with all of us by his enthusiastic support for the defense of world peace, his firm belief that peace can be defended only by the action of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world, by the action of broad popular masses, governments, and parliaments of all countries. It is on the affirmation of these ideas, on the raising of awareness that the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism is necessary, that Comrade Berlinguer devotedly worked and exhausted himself to the ultimate limits of physical capacities.

"His premature death is an irretrievable loss for the PCI, for the workers class, and for all Italian democratic forces, as well as for all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world."

Dragosavac's Comments

AU131327 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] In a statement to TANJUG and Belgrade radio and television on the occasion of death of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has said:

"The LCY and all of Yugoslavia have received with great sorrow the news on the death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, one of the most prominent personalities of the workers and communist movement in the world. This really is a great loss for the PCI, for the working people of the neighboring Italy, but also a loss for all true fighters for peace, progress, and socialism in the world.

"Yugoslav Communists and all working people of our country have lost their great comrade and friend, who has contributed much to the deepening of truly equal and brotherly relations of the LCY and PCI, as well as of good-neighborly relations with the neighboring Adriatic country.

"Many times I had the opportunity to meet Berlinguer, to have political and other talks with him. Since the first meeting, I have felt in him, above everything, a man, a modern revolutionary, a Marxist, a person of great culture, of brilliant mind, a noble comrade and friend. Every progressive fighter for equality among countries and peoples, workers parties, and liberation movements felt Berlinguer as close fellow combatant. Everybody who met him in his native Italy and in the world felt his huge love for his country, people, workers class, his party, and for man in general.

"His revolutionary, practical, and theoretical creative contribution to the struggle of the workers class and working people of Italy, of the PCI, and the general struggle of progressive humanity for the freedom of man is huge. His is also the great engagement in the country and the world in the struggle for peace, for overcoming the world economic and political crisis, for curbing the arms race and for disarmament," Dragosavac said among other things.

KIM IL-SONG ON RECEIVING BELGRADE CITIZENSHIP

SK140257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Kim Il-song speech at Belgrade ceremony awarding him the title of honorary citizen of Belgrade; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Veselin Djuranovic:

Respected Comrade Dragoslav Markovic:

Respected Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovic:

I extend warm gratitude to the Belgrade City Assembly and its citizens for awarding me the title of honorary citizen of Belgrade today.

The title of honorary citizen of Belgrade which the Belgrade City Assembly has awarded me is a clear symbol of the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, and is a display of your deep trust in us. A little while ago, Comrade Bogdan Bogdanovic highly assessed our work and said very warm words about us. I have been deeply moved and greatly encouraged by your comradely friendship and deep trust.

We will always remember your high assessment and trust and make positive efforts to ceaselessly consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to convey warm greetings and congratulations from the citizens of Pyongyang and all other Korean people to the citizens of Belgrade and the Yugoslav people.

We are very glad to see on this visit that the party and state leadership and people of Yugoslavia are carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Tito, strengthening the friendship and unity between various nations at home, and powerfully accelerating socialist construction based on the self-management system.

During the course of our visit to Yugoslavia, we realized that the Yugoslav working class and people have achieved great successes in the work of creating an independent new life and achieving the country's prosperity, and we have become convinced of a brighter future for Yugoslavia.

The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, which have entered a ne stage of development since our visit to Yugoslavia in June 1975 and the visit of Comrade Josip Broz Tito to our country in August 1977, are now favorably developing in various fields, and they will be brought into bloom more beautifully by our current visit to Yugoslavia.

The present international situation is very complicated and tense. Nevertheless, history is vigorously advancing along the orbit of independence. As in the past, the Korean people will always firmly advance, joining hands with the fraternal Yugoslav people for th common cause of peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism.

During our stay in your fraternal country, Yugoslavia, we have received warm welcome and hospitality from the leading comrade cadres of the party and state, and the people of you country, and have had a pleasant and profitable time.

When we return home, we will tell our people about the warm fraternal friendship of the Yugoslav people toward our people, and the excellent labor successes that they are winnin in creating a new life.

I am satisfied with the excellent fruition of our visit to your country and once again express gratitude for the deep concern and warm hospitality which you have shown and accorded us during our party and state delegation's stay in your country. I sincerely wish the citizens of Belgrade and the Yugoslav people even greater success in their work for achieving the independent development and prosperity of the country.

FEC SESSION ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

LD121907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council held a session last night under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc during which it determined the council's report on the implementation of the socioeconomic development policy in 1984 and on the posibilities of development in 1985.

It was noted that in the past period of 1984, associated labor and all social factors made great efforts to implement the policy of socioeconomic development in 1984 as consistently as possible. Important results have been achieved in this respect, especially as regards the revival of production, increased exports, settlement of foreign liabilities, coordination of expenditure with available resources, and the implementation of other tasks emanating from the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Thanks to the decision by the Federal Executive Council on the price ceiling, at the beginning of the year the price rises were more moderate than a year ago.

The announcement by the Federal Secretariat of Information states that the "May analysis" emphasizes that in the first 4 months of 1984 the industrial production increased by 4.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. The favorable feature of this increase is the fact that production of energy and raw materials in certain fields as well as in the branches oriented toward exports increased above the average.

This concerns, above all, the production and processing of coal, chemical products, shipbuilding, the production of electric machines and apparatuses, timber industry, textile industry, footwear, and the tanning industry. The overall increase in the industrial production was also due to the fact that the energy situation was favorable in spite of certain difficulties in the electric power supply. Regarding agricultural production, it was assessed that the fall and spring sowing was carried out on a smaller scale than planned, but that the structure of plants sown has been considerably changed.

Important positive results have been achieved in economic relations with foreign countries. This is primarily reflected in the fact that a more coordinated exchange has been achieved with the world in the first 5 months of 1984 than a year ago. The total exports increased by 8 percent, while the exports to the areas with convertible foreign exchange increased by 16 percent. It is also important to note that exports to the industrially developed countries in the West considerably increased: by 35 percent. Such trends in trade with foreign countries have contributed to a further reduction in trade balance deficit and to a considerably increased balance between imports and exports. The exports' cover of imports increased from 86 to 88 percent and this cover increased from 80 to 90 percent in trade with areas with convertible foreign exchange. It is particularly important that the deficit has been essentially reduced with developed Western countries whose credits were among those mainly used.

As regards the distribution of income, however, the participation of the economy has been reduced mainly becaused of the increased interest rates. At the same time, the organizations of associated labor, in spite of these circumstances, increased in the distribution of income the contributions for the accumulation of reserves, while increasing relatively less the distribution for personal incomes and joint expenditure. The current losses in the economy total 99 billion dinars, but the participation of losses in the achieved income has been reduced by 3.7 percent. Nevertheless, the Federal Executive Council notes, the problem of losses continues to be very acute and demands further efficacious measures to cover them and to eliminate their causes.

The unfavorable financial situation of associated labor is also due to considerably increased allocations for general and joint expenditure. General expenditure is up by 56 percent and joint expenditure by 48 percent.

The Federal Executive Council, however, emphasizes that positive results in the implementation of socioeconomic development this year have not been stabilized to the extent that they would ensure the desired turnabout in overcoming unfavorable economic trends. It is a fact that in spite of certain moderation, considerable structural disproportions are present in industrial production. The problems in agricultural production have become more intense as regards cattle-breeding, while employment is increasing faster than the overall economic activity.

Therefore the Federal Executive Council emphasizes that increased exports represent the key to economic policy in 1984, especially in the areas with convertible foreign exchange, in order to settle foreign liabilities and to ensure the necessary imports of the reproduction materials for production.

However, rising prices and inflation represent the main difficulties this year. Price rises in the first few months have been limited, above all by administrative measures, but the pressure to increase prices has not fallen because of considerable imbalances, losses, and deficits in the economy.

There are also increasing attempts to increase income by higher prices, even in the organizations of associated labor in which there is no justification. Increased prices and inflation are reducing the real incomes and living standard, thus intensifying social problems.

A separate chapter of the report by the Federal Executive Council deals with the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The policy of the socioeconomic development this year envisages the implementation of most talks of the first phase of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. A part of the stabilization program has been implemented by the resolution for 1984, especially as regards the policy of the dinar's real rate of exchange, interest rates, measures for financial consolidation of the economy, and better market supplies.

At the same time, numerous provisions have been adopted with respect to the implementation of the stabilization program, above all as regards the prevention of investments that lack cover, the reduction of expenditure, increased liquidity, and a reduction of its liabilities.

The Federal Executive Council emphasizes, however, that more important than the number of measures is their ability to strengthen the self-managing economy and relations in associated labor; to give strong support to the implementation of the stabilization program to the changes in the structure of the economy; to provide scope for positive effects of the economic laws and economic requirements; and thus to create conditions for the producers to master the results of their work.

As regards next year, the Federal Executive Council considers that the main tasks of socioeconomic development in 1985 should be the stabilization of the growth of production and its further revival, increased exports and inflow of foreign exchange, settlement of market relations, an active social policy, and the introduction of measures to protext the standard of living.

The taxation system and other measures should more evenly distribute the economic burden among all strata of the population. In 1985 we shall also adopt the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1986-1990 and measures for its implementation.

The Federal Executive Council submitted the report on the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1984 and on the possibiliities of development in 1985, that is, the "May analysis," to the SFRY Assembly.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 12-13 JUNE

Sukrija Delivers Opening Report

LD121858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0531 GMT 12 Jun 84

["Ali Sukrija's Speech at the LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today our socialist revolution faces fresh challenges in our economic and social development. This inevitably requires even greater creative effort and consolidation of the ideopolitical training and of the workers class essence of the LCY activity, so that even in the present very complex situation the LCY can successfully carry out its vanguard role and fulfill the tasks standing before it.

Two years have elapsed since the 12th congress, the most important meeting of Yugoslav Communists. That congress confirmed the continuity of our socialist self-management development, which we had been building for decades under Tito's leadership. It laid down the tasks for the further development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations, of our political system, and of the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and it mapped out the main directions of ideological and political activity and involvement of the Communists.

Proceeding from these orientations and tasks, with their political activity, and by guiding social development during the past 2-year period -- although confronted by serious problems in our socioeconomic and political life -- the LCY organization and organs have been making significant efforts to arrest the unfavorable developments and to more quickly overcome the problems in our material and social development and in the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

At the same time, many obvious subjective shortcomings -- for instance, opposition and hesitation which contributed to the exacerbation of contradictions in our economic development -- were pointed out and an attempt was made to eliminate them, not always successfully.

Despite an intensified action by the LC and other subjective forces, decisive steps have not yet been taken in the development of production relations and in our economic life. Major economic problems are more and more openly manifesting themselves as social and political problems. The conflict between self-management and etatism is increasingly acquiring the traits of a revolutionary struggle for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the working class and of the working people to have powers and to directly decide on the income, surplus value, and social reproduction as a whole, on the basis of our Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. We are irresolutely removing the obstacles to a more complete development of socialist self-management democratic relations. Furthermore, some contradictions are expressed more sharply today than ever before.

It is a historic aspiration and commitment of the working class to blaze the trail of the further development of socialist self-management. It does not stray away from this road nor does it turn its back to the revolution, but demands that the LC, as its vanguard, resolutely lead the struggle.

The LC has not done enough to have its action in the working class, among the people, and in heightened activity of our political system's institutions, as resources of revolutionary social changes in the basic relations of production create more favorable conditions for a dominant influence of the working class in our society.

Even at this stage of our development, the state must implement its function, based on our Constitution, in a dialectical process of transferring its functions, mainly its economic functions, to the workers associated along self-management lines. However, it is a fact that the state and parastatal institutions have retained their monopoly and many regulative functions in social reproductions and in the structure of political power and have done so much more than is objectively necessary.

Therefore, the increasingly frequent and numerous initiatives and demands of our working class, especially by the workers who are direct producers, that the LC should be more resolute and united in the struggle against etatist, bureaucratic-technocratic, and other group ownership monopolies and usurpations of social property are understandable. In particular, they are demanding that a resolute struggle be waged against the uneconomical use of social resources, appropriation of social property and unjustified social differences, and against violation of legal, moral, and other norms of our social self-management society. There is a resurgence of bourgeois notions, a petit bourgeois morality, and a consumer mentality. This creates a climate in which the forces opposing our socialist self-management system and the federal structure of our country are active with growing aggression and demand the return -- some to multiparty system and capitalist society, and others to the rule of state socialism and unitarism.

In our working class and among the majority of our working people and citizens, there is growing concern and criticism of the unfavorable developments in our society. This is especially manifested against the protagonists of those tendencies and conduct that have a negative effect on our economic situation, social problems, employment, standard of living, self-management relations, and on equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities. Criticism is also addressed against the LC because of its inefficiency, opportunism, lack of unity, inadequate drive, and resolve on the ideological front. This criticism also comes from its own ranks, from LC basic organizations, and especially from communist workers.

Our working class and working people are vitally interested in our being successfully extricated from our present difficulties. They believed in our own strength and they are providing a daily example of their readiness to bear the brunt of overcoming difficulties. The LCY Central Committee, its Presidium, and responsible LC organs in the republics and provinces must consistently keep abreast of the demands of our class and our working masses. The workers resolutely demand that the differences in the stands must be coordinated more quickly, particularly those on which successful implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and further development of socialist self-management depend; that the LCY conclusions be implemented efficiently; and that all creative forces of our society be better organized and persist in their actions. Without this orientation, resolve, and responsibility of subjective forces, the present major tasks cannot be successfully carried out.

The growing revolutionary awareness and orientation of millions of our working people, regardless of the opposition and contrasting forces and tendencies, testifies best to the actual agreement and balance of forces in our society and at the same time provide an indication of where in this alignment and balance of forces the Communists are and should be -- that is, how and in what respect they should be confirmed as the workers' vanguard.

The serious warnings and demands of our working class and working people, their trust expressed in all decisive stages of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, oblige the LC to fulfill its task of a resolute leader at this stage of the revolution, as well as make it imperative that in every respect, ideopolitically and actively, it should measure up to its present tasks, that it should be united and mobile, aggressive, and efficient, and resolute and responsible.

The turnabout that we require in the development of our social and economic life to extricate ourselves more quickly from our present situation depends on that more than anything else. This is why we Communists must first and foremost critically address ourselves to our attitude toward real dilemmas and contradictions of our time, to our own social position, our work: We must take stock of the situation and of relations in our ranks, our ability, our organizational standards, and of the faults and shortcomings of our own actions.

"In history," Edvard Kardelj used to say, "nothing happens of its own accord. Every step depends in advance on the people and on their ability at every stage of social development to realize what the real problems are, to discover the right paths leading toward the solution of these problems, and to know how to fight for the implementation of these paths and these solutions."

Our present situation is a consequence not only of objective internal and international conditions in which we are fighting -- although they, too, have their impact -- but is certainly a consequence of subjective shortcomings of socialist forces, as well, primarily of the LC and of its leadership, including this Central Committee. We are stressing this in order to point out both the international economic situation and the position in which Yugoslavia finds itself as it carries out its economic and financial commitments toward foreign countries. These commitments must be regularly carried out. However, within the context of the totality of these relations and arrangements, we must also constantly bear in mind the imperative task of preserving the sovereignty and economic and political independence of our country, as well as our commitment to other countries and peoples to fight for more equitable economic relations in the world and against all kinds of pressure and inequalities.

I believe that at this moment it is precisely the LC organs and primarily this Central Committee which must take even more resolute steps -- in fact make a change -- to strengthen unity, action capability, responsibility, and efficiency of the LC in the implementation of program and current tasks, so as to remove more rapidly and more successfully the causes of stagnation in our self-management social development and in a more resolute fashion to continue the development and consolidation of socialist self-management and influence of the working class upon the totality of social relations and developments.

At this stage of development, the League of Communists must be capable of directing society in a progressive direction even more forcefully and in a more all-round fashion. We have sufficient experience and knowledge for this. Criticism of our own weaknesses is indeed the expression of our revolutionary determination and ability to uncover the causes and sources of social problems and stagnation, and to take account of them in our own ideopolitical action. Thus our own members, the working class, and all creative forces of society are being mobilized to undertake in an organized manner, and through more offensive action, measures that will make it possible to more successfully overcome the present difficulties and create more favorable prerequisites for new self-managing democratic breakthroughs, as the condition for changing the situation that has come about and for the fullest possible realization of the interests and goals of the working class. Unless we take these steps in a determined manner, the alternative of even greater etatist pressures and state intervention will inevitably be imposed upon us, which will further restrict the opportunities for development of self-managing associated labor and would even further exacerbate the contradictions and possible conflict situations.

At this session, which has been preceeded by debates in the organs and working bodies of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces, in the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and in this Central Committee's commissions for ideological work and for development of the League of Communists, the LCY Central Committee must make a critical analysis of the way in which the leading role of the LCY in society is being implemented, and of how its ideological and action unity is being strengthened.

You have before you the analysis that has been drawn up by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, considering the discussions carried out, as the basic material for today's debate and as a draft of the decisions to be adopted by the Central Committee at the conclusion of the debate. You have also been given a report on the first year's work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which contains evaluations of many vital issues relating to our activity, and which should also serve as the basis for a review of our major theme today.

Not for a single moment dare we forget that we are responsible to the working class and to our nations and nationalities for the mobilization of the whole of society in defending and developing the achievements and values of the socialist revolution. We must demonstrate and prove this concrete responsibility in direct ideopolitical, labor, and self-managing practice, as well as by decisive and unified implementation of the set tasks, which should result in an improvement of the situation.

I would express this simply: Our working people want and demand an LCY that has more drive and unity, a revolutionary organization that implements its program, standpoints, and decisions decisively, uncompromisingly, and consistently.

[Word indistinct] tasks and actions ahead demand of us the readiness and decisiveness to clear away all manifestations of the lack of unity and vacillation in action, all unreadiness and indecision, and to consistently realize the set policy and tasks, particularly those from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization program. This program represents an essential platform of socioeconomic transformation on constitutional principles and a practical orientation for the operation of all organized socialist forces and working people. We specified the LCY's tasks in this connection in the decisions of the 9th and 10th LCY Central Committee sessions.

However, these decisions are not being executed sufficiently, effectively, and decisively, as was pointed out at the 12th LCY Central Committee session. There is still vacillation, and differences in the way in which a certain number of essential development problems are regarded have still not been overcome. You have received a review of this matter and the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which are enumerated in the Presidium's program of work. The League of Communists must not, therefore, speak about responsibility in mere generalities, but must more rapidly, by ideopolitical means, overcome the existing differences and effect and promote the democratic coordination of diverse self-managing interests through the ramified mechanism of the delegate system, in line with consistent realization of the system of associated labor organized in a self-managing way. No one in the LCY can cite in principle the LCY program, the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program while behaving in practice as if these documents, decisions, and standpoints do not exist. The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium must, with this in mind, incessantly take the initiative and demand personal and collective responsibility in accordance with all the democratic principles laid down in the LCY statute.

I consider that we find ourselves in a socioeconomic situation such that we dare no longer hesitate and postpone sorting out issues on which differing views exist. There are certainly issues which call for more profound theoretical study. We must keep working on this further. However, we can no longer tolerate the way in which a return is made to questions that have already been debated, and debates are reopened on standpoints and decisions that have already been adopted, such as, for instance, on the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, where some people even cast doubt on its rightness in general. Today such actions cannot be justified either before the working class or before the people, nor before the LCY.

We are confronted by the pressing obligation to more rapidly resolve the contradictions between labor and management, in a creative manner and by means of the broadest social action.

It must be ensured that even at this stage of development the working class and working people make direct decisions about their labor and income and about their position and the most important social relations and affairs. What I have in mind here is first and foremost the urgency of increasing the share taken by organizations of associated labor in directly disposing of income, and the need for decisionmaking by state and other organs on excess income and the income distribution policy to be brought within the limits laid down by the Constitution and the law.

The strength of the LC's revolutionary influence upon social development depends above all on its ability to be in the lead in theory; to open up the prospect of the socialist society's development; and by appropriate forms, methods, and democratic means, to fight to realize the interests of the working class and influence a revolutionary change in social relations. On this basis alone will the LC help ensure that forward strides are made that will successfully lead us toward achieving historic goals and concrete solutions of open current issues.

An essential factor in constantly confirming the leading role of the LCY is its ideopolitical and actional unity. Only a united LCY built up on the bases of democratic centralism can successfully realize its avant-garde role and point out the ways and means of struggle with the aim of further strengthening the position and influence of the working class as the dominating political and economic force of society. Thus, it was in all phases of our revolution -- this is also the deciding factor today, and it will be tomorrow. Only united can we Communists mobilize the working people and the creative forces of society in the difficult struggle to implement the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and, together with them, carry out the necessary turnabout in economic life and social reproduction in order to more rapicly create that necessary economic scope to ensure more successful and stable progress. On the other hand, what has been democratically laid down as the direction for action in the LC and in the institutions of our political system, must be effectively implemented in a unified and decisive manner. Communists must always confirm their standpoints and their words by deeds. Unless this is so, there is a loss of confidence on the part of the (?class) and environment in which communists live and work.

In the resolution of the 12th congress, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and in the decisions of the LCY Central Committee, standpoints and ways toward seeking and finding solutions for virtually all the fundamental issues of our social and economic development are laid down. We were united in our views, but we have still not succeeded in these guidelines to achieve a sufficient measure of unity of action in the League of Communists as a whole in all its sectors and activities. This fact alone already weakens to a considerable degree our decisiveness and efficacy in direct economic and social practice in carrying out the major and difficult tasks of economic reforms and stabilization. It is for this reason that results such as would correspond to that general, programmatic, and congressional unity are not yet being achieved.

For the LC, it is an unacceptable concept that the only important thing is to achieve ideological unity on strategic and programmatic orientations and on the basic issues of the revolution, while differences and even deviations may exist in the way they are specifically carried out. Such behavior and activity that goes outside the unified standpoints of the majority as built upon the foundations of the statutory regulations of the LCY is nothing other than the way toward fractional activity. The experience of our party, the LC, indicates this and warns us of it.

Just as unity in developing policy is important for the LCY, so equally vital is unity in implementing this; one without the other is impossible. This must be sole, indivisible, ideological, and actional unity. In his report to the 10th congress, Comrade Tito clearly stressed: "... Unity must be [word indistinct] in action and in struggle when words are confirmed by deeds. Without action, there is no unity of Communists."

The LCY is evolving and operating as the sole revolutionary organization of all members and of all Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces, and on the basis of a unified programmatic orientation and political line. It is from here that the obligation of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces proceeds to take an active part in building up the unified policy of the LCY, and their joint and individual responsibility for consistent and effective implementation of democratically adopted decisions and conclusions of the forums and organs of the LCY.

Preceding from the principles of democratic centralism, the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces bear direct and full responsibility for their standpoints and decisions to the members of their republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, but also to the LCY and its forums and organs. This second component of responsibility does not find sufficient expression, and it is not practiced regularly and fully, which has a negative effect upon the LCY Central Committee's work in executing its function more successfully, perceiving in good time socialist practice and topical trends in society as a whole, directing ideological and political activity, and ensuring the unified activity of the LCY as a whole, and in this direction, in stimulating and directing the ideopolitical activity of central and provincial committees and of all organizations and members of the LCY in unified action, as laid down by the LCY statutes.

The situation in our society is serious and for this very reason higher combat solidarity of the working class and stronger unity of Yugoslav Communists are required. Any tendency toward encapsulation and emphasis on autonomy that does not imply one's own responsibility for socialist self-management development of the Yugoslav community as a whole leads to disunity of the LCY and our working class and infringes on the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The Leagues of Communists in the socialist republics and provinces and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army must make far greater efforts in affirming the role of the LCY Central Committee as the highest LCY organ between the congresses. The LCY Central Committee must be a protagonist of revolutionary creative effort, a factor of unity in the basic directions of the struggle for socialist self-management and for democratic self-management intranational relations, equality and brotherhood, and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and it must carry the responsibility for that. This does not diminish the independence and the responsibility of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces. On the contrary, it is precisely through this kind of responsibility vis-a-vis the LCY Central Committee that they can be of equal and responsible creators and protagonists of the unified policy of Yugoslav Communists.

In the basic material for this session, these issues have been elaborated in greater detail, particularly as far as the federalization tendencies of the LCY are concerned. It is not without reason that we quoted Tito's words at the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee, because we believed them to be topical even today. At the same time, the LC must not neglect the decisive struggle against the other tendency -- unitarism and dogmatic conservatism.

It is only with consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism at all levels of organization of the LC, ranging from the basic organization to the LCY Central Committee, that we can successfully build and carry out a unified policy and a unified revolutionary LCY activity.

In the LCY we must develop such democratic and communist relations, methods, and forms of activity that every member, every organization, and every organ will take a direct part in shaping the LCY policy and consciously assume the responsibility for the implementation of majority decisions adopted on the principle of democratic centralism.

The LC must build the kind of relations in which each one of its members will feel he or she is required by the organization as a conscious communist-oriented fighter, ready to fight selflessly and give his best for the implementation of the ideals of the working class and the revolution. This is why the LC must support all those members and indeed all those working people, and citizens in general, who have a responsible attitude toward social tasks, who critically view the practice, and who demand, initiate, and propose the best solution. Both the LC and our self-management society require free creative personalities. This is one of the essential factors in the development of democratic relations in the LC and in our society.

The LCY, ranging from the LC basic organizations to the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, must fight decisively for a consistent implementation of the substance of democratic centralism: broadest possible democracy in shaping the policy and adopting the decisions, the firmest possible unity in their implementation. Strict and consistent implementation of the principles of democratic centralism is an efficient means of building and strengthening ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY and of ideopolitical differentiation within its ranks, in all LC organizations and organs.

The strength of the LCY is tested mainly by its ability to genuinely change the state of affairs with concrete actions and to carry something out. The protagonists of the action must be organized in an appropriate way and in particular must be responsible for the fulfilment of their tasks. However, the LC has seriously neglected this organizational-political and action aspect of carrying out the task.

LC organizations and leaders are not yet adequately trained to operate in the way we opted for at the 10th, 11th, and 12th Congresses of the LCY. Those congresses clearly defined the concept of the leading role of the LCY in the political systems of socialist self-management. However, the system has not yet been adequately elaborated and spelled out in practice. Furthermore, tendencies are still present that are putting it back into old methods and positions. It is under a threat of being transformed into a closed forum organization in which leaders will be more active and basic organizations and members less active.

We know from the experience of our revolutionary movement that the party has successfully fulfilled its vanguard role, that is to say, that it was active as a whole, when precisely the basic organizations and the overall membership in it displayed self-initiative, mobility, and action, and when they had a direct influence on the environment in which they operated. Even today, the highly developed party spirit, awareness, and responsibility of every member for work and LCY unity as a whole and for its policy, action, success and reputation, are irreplaceable.

Intensive and direct contacts and work must be established at grassroots levels of our society and in the LC basic organizations. We must no longer tolerate the practice whereby many party cadres, under the weight of forum work, "do not have the time" for political activity among the workers and the people.

By and large communications are maintained with the restricted political actives and leading structures in associated labor, in municipalities, and so forth. Today, these cadres are mostly in the banks and in management and business structure rather than with the Communists in LC basic organizations, with (?workers) in associated labor, or with citizens in local communities. With this sort of work they cannot feel the pulse of ideological and political developments and of the actual sentiments of the working people.

"Great intensity of work of the forums coupled with relative inactivity of basic organizations," stressed Tito "is not a characteristic of a revolutionary party which draws its strength from the life and activity of the membership." This warning is very topical and binding on us even today.

The situation is present where the bureaucrats turn a deaf ear to the constructive and justified criticism of the conduct of individuals or individual organs and organizations. This is responsible for obvious dissatisfaction felt by many Communists and LC basic organizations, and even leads to political passivity. Manifestations of bureaucracy in the LC lead to the alienation of many of its members from the class interests of the workers. Such individuals are, objectively speaking, threatened by the dangers of being found on a side which is contrary to that of the working class and its vanguard.

These are also the basic reasons for certain difficulties and shortcomings persisting in the LC which hamper the implementation of its role and debilitate its organizational and action capability. Organized and clearly directed ideological work of the Communists in the processes of self-management and delegate decisionmaking is lacking. LC organizations and organs are tied more to management structures, with which they cooperate in most cases, instead of working among the masses, and strengthening the awareness and the force of the working class as the leading force of our society and the basic subject of the revolution. Therefore it is not surprising that instead of unity and self-management and of our delegate system, particularism at organization of associated labor, municipal, provincial, and republican level is waxing as do etatism and nationalism.

The number of organizations and leaderships, particularly at a municipal level, who operate in the old way, is not small. Many of them adopt conclusions that simply represent a list of commitments for all the working people and for self-management and other social organs, organizations, and communities which indicates manifestations of bureaucracy within the LC and a danger that the LC even unconsciously, spontaneously, and imperceptibly will take things "into its own hands" -- that is, that it will operate by reference to obsolete methods, whereas the LC has opted for its social role being carried out through our self-management and delegate system and for the Communists to work in an organized way and decide democratically and on an equal footing with other working people and citizens, fighting mainly for the workers' interests and, on this basis, for the creation of the socialist democratic awareness, and to be genuine subjects and decisive factors in the solution of all social problems. In so doing, they will show in practice that they, as Communists, cannot have other interests that are not the same interests of the working class.

Here I am thinking of those, who, although they carry a party card, with their conduct, by chasing after material riches and petit bourgeois conformity deliberately or unintentionally have dropped off the track of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and its vanguard.

The LCY will carry out this revolutionary task only if its organizations and leaderships, and the policy it is pursuing, will be open more than before to criticism by the working class and will be under its most direct influence, and mainly under the influence of the workers in direct production and of all other factors who by virtue of the work they are doing and in terms of their vital interests have the most direct links with production. This is that moving force, which by virtue of its position [words indistinct] production, and distribution is most interested in the existing state changing for the better and in various abuses and deformations being more resolutely eliminated. This is why in its policy and practice the LC must be more open to the influence of the working class, which will encourage it in the course of its action, to pave the broadest and freest possible way to these interests. Herein lies the deepest meaning of the struggle for a workers majority in the LC. Accordingly, the struggle for the affiliation of a greater number of workers in LCY is not a statistical, but a class and ideopolitical issue.

We are not claiming this majority is automatically the most progressive one, but it is certain, as Edvard Kardelj said, "that it will always be alert to what is actually in the interests of the working class and that for that reason it will in a most resolute way back up all the LC initiatives that will genuinely reflect the direct and historic interests of the working class. In other words, in so doing, the LC will be more capable of resisting the influence of ideologies and interests alien to the working class."

This is the function, the starting point, and the essence of the demand that the LC basic organizations should be based on the working class, on the working people, and the young people in towns and the countryside, and that the weight of the activity of the Communists should be transferred where self-management and political activity of the working people and citizens is taking place. This means to workers' rallies, delegate meetings, self-management organs, trade unions, local communities, delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance, and other sociopolitical organizations. It is here that the Communists must fight, operate by the force of their argument, and in so doing contribute to the development of the self-management awareness of our people and consolidation of the self-management position in associated labor and in self-management communities.

This is a painstaking daily work, but it is also the best way of more quickly overcoming the encapsulation of many LC basic organizations and of more resolutely breaking up their collusion with technobureaucratic structures. It is also the basic condition enabling democratic relations to be developed more and more in the LC and preventing the tendencies of their own bureaucracy, sectarianism, and encapsulation.

We must not forget Tito's words that "revolutionary force lies not only in the avant-garde, but that forces exist latently in the masses who aspire to more just social changes, and the avant-garde only needs to find the right way to mobilize the masses in the struggle for their interests."

There has been serious neglect of ideological work and edcation in the League of Communists, as well as of direct activity and political work with people, and, at that, in the places and situations where they are carrying out the daily struggle for self-management. Our ideological work must evolve into everyday ideological communication with working people and be a constant confrontation with the real life of the working class, working people and citizens, and their initiatives, criticism, and suggestions.

The League of Communists must help develop the social democratic consciousness of self-managers who are the most decisive defenders of the essential values of the revolution. They know that these values are most effectively defended by being further developed.

Alongside intensified mass ideopolitical work, the LC must persistently work together with all other social subjects on creating the material and other prerequisites for strong development of our Marxist theory. The work on developing theory should be linked to throwing light upon the problems and contradictions that are appearing in revolutionary practice at the present stage of our struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing relations, the problems of technological and economic development, and active issues of tomorrow.

The LCY should as a whole be better organized conceiving a positive program gathering together and involving the broadest possible circle of theoretical, scientific, and cultural workers in this task. The LC bases its activities in this direction upon the well-known standpoints of its program and on the practice, developed over the decades, of stimulating intellectual creativity in all spheres of life. This should bear fruit and lead in bold steps toward fresh awarenesses and breakthroughs in the development of our socialist thought and practice.

The LC has always advocated a breadth of Marxist criticism that reexamines social practice and stimulates progress on the foundations of scientifically discovered decisions. This is the best defense against carping criticism, nihilism, defeatism, and all attempts to push through pseudotheories and pseudoscience in the guise of science. Criticism pronounced by our working people is of particular significance for the LC and we must foster and respect this in much greater measure.

In this connection, I feel the need to say that on the part of a number of individuals, attempts are being made to imply that the LC is in conflict with the intelligentsia and is against freedom and creativity. I believe we do not need to prove that this is not the case. Our standpoint in regard to the intelligentsia and creativity is very clearly defined in the LCY program and congressional documents, and is confirmed in social practice.

Our struggle in the present situation is being accompanied by increasingly open and impudent attacks upon the socialist self-mangement and other fundamental values of our socialist revolution. Protagonists of bourgeois ideology, often from aggressive anticommunist positions, are attempting to reaffirm a multiparty system. They operate in a more organized and intrusive manner wherever the LC and other socialist forces leave free scope for such activity. In the same way, dogmatic and bureaucratic forces oppose wherever they can the development of self-management and the policy of the LC attempting to conserve the strength of the state and divert society from the course of socialist self-managing democracy.

Anticommunist and antiself-management forces are trying to arouse distrust in the theory and practice of socialist self-management, to reduce its results to naught and to dispute the prospects for further social development as laid down in our programmatic orientations and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In so doing, they are abusing the genuine democratic freedoms of our society. Adherents of the ranks of these forces, thanks to the rotten liberalism of certain people in editorial policy and publishing councils and so forth, appear openly on certain public tribunes, in periodicals and the media, and print their retrograde works at the expense of the workers' pockets. In their articles and speeches, in the guise of "demystification" of our revolution, individual historic events and leading social forces and personalities are advocating alleged democratic freedoms and "human rights;" the opponents of our social system are attacking the LC and the basic achievements and values of our revolution: socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the federative social order, and the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia. They are attempting to undermine the confidence of our working class and working people in their own strengths, and in the stability and vitality of the system of socialist self-management, to belittle the ability of the LC, and other organized socialist forces to undertake social action; they proclaim that our society is in a state of total crisis and in some sort of complete impasse and they put forward concepts that our revolution has long since rejected.

One of the most important tasks of the LC is to carry out an energetic, united, and permanent ideopolitical struggle against all forms of nationalism and its protagonists who sow chauvinist hatred among our nations and nationalities attempting to divide them and set them against one another and to destroy one of the brightest achievements of their joint struggle: equality, brotherhood, and unity. Nationalism, as the counterrevolutionary platform of all antisocialist and antiself-managing forces, has recently been escalating in many environments, raising its head [word indistinct] to threaten the stability of society, the unity of the LC, and the execution of the set social tasks and affairs. On the other hand, we must not be opportunistic in our approach to nationalism.

Every instance of a lack of vigilance and any concession to it has always seriously wrought vengeance upon us, as was evidenced both in the 1970's and in Kosovo in 1981. The LC, its members, and all organizations and organs must, therefore, consistently and responsibly struggle to eliminate the causes and protagonists of nationalist activity, first and foremost in their own environment, but also all together against the common enemy of any form of nationalism.

We mlust launch an ideological offensive and a decisive struggle against all ideological and political foes of our socialist self-managing society. This struggle must be systematic, and unified in all environments and organizations of the LCY, in all sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities. It is in the interest of each one of our working people and citizens who is oriented towards socialist self-management. In these activities we must not retreat from implementing all the revolutionary means of dictatorship of the proletariat, including legal measures for protection of the constitutional order.

One of the vital factors for more successful solution of the present difficult tasks and realization of the goals of further social development is cadre policy, to which we must devote serious attention both in the LC and in society. The criteria, principles, and electoral mechanisms of cadre policy must promote the search for and finding of such people as will be ready, on the basis of their clear ideopolitical oreintation, knowledge, abilities, and determination, to assume the burden of responsible social tasks and by their own personal example, every time and in specific tasks, and to contribute toward the realization of the goals of further development of self-management. The necessary condition for this is the further and deeper democratization of cadre policy, as the imperative demand of the revolutionary activity of the working class and the LC and the prerequisite for social progress.

The essence of the change to be made in the action of the LC does not lie in changing the strategic goals and policy of the LCY, but in the determination of Yugoslav Communists to struggle more consistently and with greater determination, along the lines of our already established policy, to achieve the long-term and immediate goals of the working class, and to consistently realize in deed Tito's revolutionary working-class course.

The LC is required to move away from a state of inertia, passivity, and verbalism onto an ideological and political offensive in all spheres of action and in all social environments, an offensive that must contain all the distinctive features of revolutionary action and the uncompromising struggle of the genuine communist vanguard of the working class which is historically called upon and responsible for securing the continuity and constant ascent of the socialist revolution.

By means of such a revolutionary initiative and action, a more favorable political and self-managing climate and a greater degree of responsibility must be created throughout the whole of society, and all working people and citizens, young people, all self-management organs, the Socialist Alliance, and other sociopolitical organizations and institutions of sociopolitical communities must be set in motion in order to bring about the broadest possible mobilization of the popular masses and assemble the creative forces of society so that all the necessary measures may be undertaken to overcome the present difficulties more successfully.

The LC must be determined in its opposition to manifestations of nihilistic criticism and description of the situation in black colors without any solutions being offered, nor any commitment to the struggle to improve the situation. Such behavior does not motivate action but stifles it and opens up scope for the operation of enemies of all hues.

Our reality and our future is a society of socialist self-management in which man and his happiness and the satisfaction of his economic and cultural needs are the basic goals and meaning of the revolutionary struggle. In the struggle for those goals every Communist should be conscious of his role, obligations, and responsibility, and should feel himself a committed fighter needed by this country, the entire people, and the working class, ready to offer his all for the realization of the ideals and goals of the revolutionary working class. Whoever is not prepared for this, regardless of who it may be and where he is, should not be in our ranks.

Revolution is not a state of rest; it is an uninterrupted struggle to change the existing state into something better, more advanced, and more humane. Today, as well, it is in need of bold, courageous, fearless, and exemplary fighters, not opportunists, ditherers, the timid, or conformists -- with whom no battle was ever won.

Therefore, we must remove from our own ranks all those who have betrayed the LCY program, the interests of the working class, and the image of the true communist fighter. We cannot proceed and advance into the struggle for new revolutionary conquests with this sort of ballast.

However, this must not be some sort of campaign, but rather a daily struggle for differentiation in which we shall be freed of those who cannot remain in our ranks but in which we shall at the same time defend and encourage all those who fight for socialist self-managing relations, for brotherhood, unity, and the achievements of our revolution.

The most important thing for the LC is not how many members there are but how determined, bold, and consistent they are in the struggle to implement party policy. It is better that there should be fewer of us who are true soldiers of the revolution, capable of revolutionary deeds, who responsibly carry out what is demanded and expected by the working class of which we are the communist avant-garde. In the LCY there are hundreds of thousands of such determined members who are today in the front ranks of the revolutionary struggle.

We emphasize our unshakable determination to persist along Tito's path. But to achieve this, one must proceed along that path in Tito's way: persistently, responsibly, energetically, consistently, creatively, in unity, and with profound belief in the historic role and strength of the working class.

The greatest responsibility for implementing the program guidelines, congress' decisions, and immediate tasks rests upon the LCY Central Committee. It is the Central Committee's duty to secure the ideopolitical and organizational unity of the LCY and the execution of the congress' decisions, to ratify the political platform and standpoints on all vital issues of the development of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, and, by effective action, to prevent manifestations of lack of unity, resistance, and other forms of failing to implement or of opposing the policy of the LCY.

From this stems the pressing obligation and responsibility of the Central Committee and its Presidium, and of their members, to realize LCY policy as a whole, which calls for regular monitoring, control, and analysis of the way the established policy and tasks are being implemented, and for the responsibility at all levels of organization of the LCY for failure to implement these to be set in motion.

The Central Committee and its Presidium must concretize their direct responsibility and way of implementing the policy and tasks of the LCY, as well as the standpoints and decisions adopted at their sessions.

In so doing they must be decisive in eliminating from their own work and immediate operations instances of lack of unity in conduct, opportunism, and other weaknesses and must develop firm links and close cooperation with the LC Central Committees of the republics and the provincial committees, and also develop contacts with the broad party base, as well as, in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, gain an insight into the work of all organs in the LC.

By means of such relations, the process of ideopolitical differentiation must be deepened in the LCY as a whole in specific tasks of implementing the established policy and standpoints; individual and collective responsibility must be heightened and conditions constantly created to achieve efficiency and the greatest possible results in pratical ideopolitical action. The prestige and authority of the Central Committee and the LCY as a whole will thus be best heightened. With this very session we must set out in the entire LCY upon an ideological and political offensive upon all fronts in a united manner and must, through responsible execution of taks, confirm our loyalty to the interests of the working class.

In the course of all the decades of revolutionary struggle, our communist movement, with Tito at the head, has been distinguished by a critical self-awareness and awareness of its cause and the realization of its program and policy. The most conscious forces of our movement have striven to perceive in a Marxist way the essence and problems of the time in which they live and to come to grips with the greatest difficulties. As revolutionaries and Marxists we have been able to understand the needs of the future and open up new paths in the development of society. We have set for ourselves new taks and taken the necessary revolutionary steps to achieve them. A multitude of steps and actions in the practice of millions of organized fighters for socialism and self-management -- when made solely on the basis of a clear and democratically established orientation -- have always yielded positive results, and will do so today as well. This has been confirmed on several occasions by our revolutionary experience before, and there is no reason why it should not also be the case now.

Self-Examination Emphasized

LD122212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee devoted the first few moments of today's session to the memory of the deceased comrade, Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the PCI.

The news of the sudden illness and then death of Comrade Berlinguer caused great alarm and sorrow throughout our country, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said. One of the great figures, not only of the Italian political scene but also the workers and other progressive movements in the world, has gone. What Enrico Berlinguer personally and PCI as a whole have done in linking the struggle for progress with the struggle for peace, in searching for new ways to build socialism in conformity with the social circumstances of a developed Western European society, and in the struggle for democracy and equal relations among people, parties, and state constitutes an exceptional contribution to the theory and practice of the progressive forces' struggle. His creative force, communist consistency, fidelity to the ideals and values of the workers movement, humanism, and self-denial all made him a popular and respected personality among the broad masses of the people, both in Italy and the whole world. We knew, respected, and loved Comrade Berlinguer, his death is a serious loss for us.

Allow me yet again to express on behalf of all of us and the LCY our solidarity and profound condolences over the death of Comrade Berlinguer to the PCI at this difficult time.

Dragoslav Markovic then called on the members of the LCY Central Committee to pay tribute with a minute's silence to the great communist fighter and dear comrade, Enrico Berlinguer.

Following the opening report by Ali Sukrija, the election of Hamdija Pozderac as new member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from Bosnia-Hercegovina was carried out. The former member of the Presidium, Franjo Herljevic, had expressed the desire not to remain in this office more than 2 years.

According to the report from the Electoral Commission, all 146 members of the LCY Central Committee present voted. There were 143 votes for the proposed candidate and 3 voided ballots. In accordance with the LCY statute, the candidate who gets a two-thirds majority, which in this case meant 97, is elected member of the Presidium.

The new member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hamdija Pozderac, was congratulated on his election and wished success in his work by Aleno Rubesa, who was presiding over the session and who also thanked Franjo Herljevic for his work in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee today verified changes in the composition of the LC, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the commission for statutory questions of the LCY, which have come about as a result of the departure of some members of these organs to new duties or because of changes in the composition of the LC organs and leaderships in the republics and provinces. Thus, Dobroslav Culafic, Veselin Djuranovic, Hamdija Pozderac, and Svetislav Stojakov became members of the LCY Central Committee, while Saban Kevric, Miodrag Vukovic, and Bora Simic were released from their membership.

Vidoje Zarkovic, Mika Spiljak, Bosko Krunic, and Georgije Jovicic, were elected as new presidents of the presidiums of the central or provincial LC committees and in the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee are now ex officio members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the same time, the mandate has ended for Dobroslav Culafic, Josip Vrhovec, Slavko Veselinov, and Dane Cuic.

According to the statute, following elections in the republics and provinces, Mato Andric, Svetislav Dolasevic, Milan Pancevski, and Ivan Stambolic became new members of both the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while Andrej Marinc, who has been reelected president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, already had this position.

Finally, in place of the deceased Vujo Lukic, Ivan Padovan had been elected member of the Statutory Commission at the session of the Yugoslav People's Army LCY Organization; and the LCY Central Committee verified this election today.

Following the election and verification of the new members the LCY Central Committee, the session continued with a discussion of the realization of the LCY's leading role and its ideological and action unity.

One complex socioeconomic and political situation demands that the LC behave in a manner suited to this situation and to these relations. We should analyze even more deeply and comprehensively those environments and LC organizations which are not behaving in a way that the situation demands of them and the question of why certain Communists are not up to the true responsibility which is expected of them, the first speaker in the discussion, Ilijaz Kurtesi, stressed.

Kurtesi then questioned if all the LC organizations and even some of the leaderships are behaving in accordance with the complexity and severity of these tasks, and added that the answer to these questions is provided by our practice. A large part of our present difficulties are a result of precisely this.

The expectations of the members and public are so great that we must take them into account certainly more than we have in some of our previous sessions, Sergej Kraigher said. The present position both in the country and in the world demands this, in particular, the need to resolve the pressing current developmental problems of the country, in line with the generally accepted goals and tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the responsibility which the LC as a whole and the Central Committee in particular bears for this. Even though the Presidium has exerted a lot of effort over this session's preparation, Kraigher continued, in my opinion at least the expectation has not been realized; by showing the activity of the LCY, the full richness and breadth of social and political life in Yugoslavia and the way the LC acts in the most sensitive events would be shown.

The present time and political situation in society and the world, and the position of our country seen as such from any point of view, demand revolutionary steps and profound and broad changes in society as a whole, in which the LC must lead the way and confirm its role, Kraigher went on.

Speaking about the need to more quickly realize the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Kraigher noted that it is necessary to free ourselves of the heavy legacy of etatism and the socioeconomic relations in our society, and especially in its economic base and social consciousness, that is, its most sensitive area of making decisions on the surplus of labor and expanded reproduction, which are burdened by bureaucratic unitarianism.

One of the most serious shortcomings in our work is that in creating, developing, and implementing the LCY's policy, the broad grassroots are not sufficiently involved, Hamdija Pozderac thinks. At the same time, we have not managed to ensure a more efficient, faster or more integral circulation of initiatives from the members of the LC, the basic and municipal organizations to the LCY Central Committee.

Pozderac pointed to the absence of "revolutionary thought" in the LC, which is often compensated for with pragmatism in operation. Seen as a whole, he said, there is little ideological work, reading or study in the LC, and even less learning. The leaderships are no exception here. From the sort of complex situation we have today any way out is tortuous and difficult, and one might even say impossible, without a much greater application of not only the classics of Marxism but also the achievements of modern science in general.

The LCY Central Committee must provide answers to the questions of what the roots and causes of the major problems facing society and the LC are, Milan Pancevski said. One of the causes of this situation lies, in his view, in the neglect of self-management integration, which has led to the predominance of particularistic concepts, localist ideas, and the inadequate realization of the federtion's functions.

These processes and tendencies, Pancevski said, essentially result in the sort of relations where we find a kind of symbiosis between, on the one hand, particularistic-liberalist and, on the other, technobureaucratic relations. Because of the strengthening of these forces and relations in society, we have arrived at a situation where, quite frequently, the LC itself is exposed as a bearer of particularistic interests and where we find tendencies toward federalization in the LCY.

Under the conditions created by the constant worsening of international relations and the country's own extremely complex socioeconomic problems, significant progress has been made in all the sectors of the Army's combat preparations. Particularly noteworthy in connection with this is the fact that the ideopolitical unity of Army ranks has been completely maintained and further developed in these conditions, Anton Zupancic stressed. He emphasized that the Yugoslav People's Army continues to develop as the strike force of the unified defense forces of our nations and nationalities on uniform class and social foundations and with uniform combat-defensive aims and that as such it is successfully performing its social functions and contributing to the cohesion and unity of the country as a whole.

However, since the Army is an integral part of society and Communists are integral parts of a unified LCY, it is natural that all characteristic developments in society should also affect the Army and its people. Consequently, the absence of ideopolitical unity and above all unity of action in the LCY, the absence of responsibility among Communists for carrying out what has been agreed and in particular the nationalist, anarcholiberalist and other trends and forms of hostile activity, calculated to undermine the fundamental achievements of our revolution, as well as various excesses, are also reflected directly or indirectly in the Army.

The view prevails that such views and activities, being restricted to individuals, exercise no broad influence on the grass roots of our society and that the LC has adopted the appropriate assessments and attitudes on this. However, it is also true that these and similar concepts tend to find people who share the same views and secure room for activity from anarcholiberalist or unitarist positions, which gives rise to specific views of and attitudes to the Army, especially in individual younger people.

This is all the more reason why the entire LCY and our Central Committee should be more offensive-minded, more resolute and more militant in carrying out the ideopolitical action aimed at unmasking the attitudes and activities which are unacceptable to the LC and which cause more than a little damage to our unity and capability for action in general. Zupanicic also advocated a fundamentally changed attitude of Communists to responsibility and discipline in the whole of the LCY, from the LCY Central Committee down to the league's smallest cell.

The fate of our policy is in our own hands, but this fact does not by itself secure success. Everybody in the LC must struggle for success and the LC must win for this policy the support of the majority of people in our society. It is my view, Ljubisa Igic said, that there are too many passive attitudes in the LC, too much talking, and in the struggle for its policy the LC often adopts too leisurely an attitude and behaves with insufficient responsibility and in an inconsistent manner.

There should be no room in the LC for those who fail to carry out its policy, Igic stressed, adding that unsolved questions should be discussed openly, but not endlessly. Discussions on a number of questions should end when they reach a certain stage.

Igic further stressed that the essence of the program of economic stabilization was particularly under attack today, primarily because it demands that everybody should live by his own work. Another object of attacks was socialist self-management, the essence of which is that the working class and working people should control the results of their work and their destiny. Finally, the revolutionary role of the LC is also under attack. The aim is to discredit everything thus far achieved, to prove that without the LC, life would allegedly be easier, freer, and more democratic.

Igic stressed that the forces needed to overcome these shortcomings exist in the LC. The prerequisite for the activation of these forces is a fundamental democratization of relations in the LCY, which would break the bureaucratic opposition to the policy of the LC surmount obstacles to unity, launch actions, mobilize the rank and file, and strengthen democratic centralism as the true revolutionary method of action of the LCY.

Ideological problems in the LC cannot be seen solely in terms of the attitude that the LC should adopt toward any forces or trends in our actual social developments, said Trpe Jakovlevski. What we have are primarily ideological problems in the LC itself, problems that manifest themselves in the form of disagreement on certain vital questions of social development and in the form of certain disorientation, pragmatism, and opportunism in its ranks.

One of the causes of the problems encountered in the work of the LC lies in the fact that the link between the LCY and the working class has weakened and has even been severed in places. The reason is that the LC has not resisted the temptation of power. The LC, he said, is running the risk of becoming a party of the nation -- in other words, a representative of republican and provincial interests. This is where the vital links of the class struggle are severed.

The conflict of interests leads to different interpretations of uniform orientations, so that a definite -- and I would say chaotic and informal -- opposition is emerging in the LC.

That is where one of the causes of our situation should be looked for. If this knot is unraveled, it is likely that a lot of problems will be unraveled, and that, along with a relative and positive assessment of activities in the carrying out of the program of economic stabilization, a complete picture of the present social relations will be obtained. The LC bears the responsibility for the insufficient activity aimed at eliminating the obstacles to the further development of self-management, especially when it acts from positions of power, when it makes decisions, and assumes the responsibility for the decisions of the other appropriate organs, instead of struggling for the fullest possible development of democratic self-managing relations as the prerequisite and conditions for the further all-embracing development of society. It is not performing its integrating and cohesion-creating function, and is subject to pressures, opts in favor of specific decisions without harmonizing views and making decisions together with other social factors. In this one can see, Trpe Jakovlevski said, the causes and consequences of disunity in the LCY, of its federalization and the disrespect for the principle of democratic centralism.

The question that poses itself, Dusan Cligorijevic said, is: Why have the efforts made so far by the Central Committee to intensify political action been insufficient and ineffective and why have they failed to yield any definite results? One of the causes of this state of affairs is that the forum type of work is still very widespread in the LC and not only in it, but also in the whole of political life. There is insufficient reliance on the mass political action in the basic organizations of society, where the ideopolitical role of the LC and its mobilizing function are needed.

The conslusions adopted at today's session should not be lost in a multitude of general formulations and general definitions of the tasks that were as topical 10 years ago as they are today and that will continue to be valid for a long period of time in the future, Vlado Janzic said. This plenary session must be the beginning of the end of the very highly pronounced trends and phenomena of disunity in the LCY and the beginning of the end of passiveness and opportunism in the LCY.

If we want to make sure that our LCY is even better prepared for any possible more serious challenges of the future and better able to change negative trends in our society, it is indispensable that we should look self-critically and with revolutionary courage at all of our own real shortcomings, their causes, and the ways of eliminating them. However, I have the impression, Janzic added, that we were not successful in this respect, either during the preparations for today's session or in all the materials prepared for it. I would say, perhaps simplifying things a little, that in our society today, in addition to the economy, the LCY should also have a program of "stabilization" and revolutionary change for many of its present characteristics. Such a program of "stabilization" of the LCY is also a prerequisite for the realization of our Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

Many attribute the existence of so many difficulties encountered in the process of reaching social agreements solely to the excessive prominence acquired in our society by national interests. Such a supposition can be discerned behind the efforts in support of the thesis according to which it has become necessary, on the basis of the class approach and in the name of the interests of the whole Yugoslav working class to save the threatened unity of the country. It is true, Janzic said, that the uniform interest of the working class is of importance for the cohesion of our society. However, it would be wrong to ignore and underestimate the significance of other cohesion-creating factors as well. Some people, that is to say, speak in this way about the significance of the common class interest as if the historically decisive factor did not even exist, a factor such as the objective common interests of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, because, with regard to all the existing questions, as far as the existence and development of this country are concerned there can be no difference between the progressive national and class interests. This artificial dilemma in deciding what is of greater importance for the cohesion of Yugoslav togetherness is not accidental. It testifies to the inability of a considerable part of even our leadership structures in the LCY to stem the tide by means of shortsighted calculations, to rise above the immediately visible interests of their environments and see and pave the way to the realization of the genuine common interest of this country, its equal nations and its working class.

In the LCY we can discern trends which are trying to break through and achieve reality outside the self-managing system of consultations and decisionmaking either by means of political pressures or by ignoring social contracts and the law. This fact, Janzic says, does not seem to worry many LCY leaderships a great deal and they consequently do not counter it with energetic action. Moreover, they are in a way involved in this state of affairs, because they think that in this way they are defending the immediate interests of their nations and working class. This is why, among other things, there is a kind of tension between individual republics and even along the federation line. What political consequences this can have for the social and economic development and the development of self-management is also shown by the assessment of the present state of affairs in Yugoslavia and by the trend toward arbitration by the authority of the state between opposing interests.

The members of the LC expect and demand a great deal from this session. We must not fail their expectations. We must reach the conclusion that our method of work should be changed because it does not suit the LCY Central Committee.

We are not capable, according to Kurtovic, of acting more successfully in a part of the public in order to paralyze the hostile opposition by means of criticism, though this opposition is conservative, counterrevolutionary and hostile and traitorous in many ways and above all openly anticommunist, precisely because we are not creative enough and have not sufficiently stimulated the people's mass participation in social life.

The offensive by the opposition forces and the counterrevolution has been made possible and has been given encouragement not only by the general objective state of affairs but by the phenomena of disunity, silence, and passiveness in the LC, said Dusan Petrovic, noting that there can be no ideological unity and unity of action in the LC if there is no verification of the attitude adopted in practice by the LC organizations to the tasks which are uniform for the whole of the LCY and binding on all of its parts, all its organizations and members.

Stressing that no one has the right to allow any erosion of the moral-political prestige of the LCY, paid for dearly during the great class conflicts between the two world wars, during the revolution, and during 4 decades of the building of socialism, Popovic drew attention to the need for the LC to resist openly and resolutely all those who sow lies by accusing it of being dogmatic, bureaucratic and even Stalinist. It is also necessary to resist those who want to threaten the foundations of our socialist self-managing and federal system, to behead the working class of Yugoslavia and to turn it into a mass which they could manipulate. The LCY must openly and resolutely resist those who spread the poison of nationalism and hatred for the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, those who want to undermine brotherhood and unity, those who are intoxicated and blinded by unitarism or separatism and are ready to dismantle Tito's Yugoslavia and push our nations and nationalities into a new historical catastrophe. We are not bearing this in mind as well as we should. We have allowed various babblers to spit on the revolution, on Tito as its personification, and on socialism, and this is having an effect on the state of affairs and behavior in the LC.

Popovic also said that a number of public information organs, as well as journals which are increasingly opposition-oriented though ostensibly on our side, report on the coordination of interests [between the republics and provinces] by overdramatizing discussions and natural disagreements and differences in order to exert pressure on the "other side" or sow lack of trust in the system of self-managing coordination, agreement-seeking and consultation. [Words indistinct] Who does this? Members of the LC, not infrequently supported and even instigated by their "political or state organs." This is, in fact, a question of the behavior of the LC, the question of our attitude to these and other negative phenomena. When discussing these phenomena and trends, every LC organization and leadership must speak primarily about itself, Dusan Petrovic said.

The activity of the LC as a factor of consciousness and not as a factor of power represents one on the basic assumptions in the implementation of its leading role, Munir Mesihovic emphasized.

Experience and observations in LC activity, from the basic organization to the LCY Central Committee, show that this role, as the leading ideopolitical power in the development of socialist self-management, is not being sufficiently implemented and that, on the contrary, all kinds of links are springing up with the revived statism and bureaucratism which are being fed on the difficulties of the present economic, political, and ideological trends.

The abovementioned phenomena of a passive attitude in LC activity are also nourished by working methods which reflect certain excessive organization expressed in overnumerous directives, analyses, and repeated conclusions which leaderships circulate among organizations, while there is much less study representing the result of a creative-critical attitude and realistic consideration of the situation in the LC organizations.

There is much inefficacious repetition and need for differentiation instead of real revolutionary consistency and determination.

Many organizations are often too preoccupied with themselves, instead of their members, after discussions and clear conclusions, energetically setting an example in the self-managing practice. The LC must therefore much more powerfully and energetically affirm the harmony between words and deeds.

According to Milos Minic, the analysis by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the draft conclusions at the present moment will not fulfill the expectations of the LCY membership and the public because they do not correspond as much as they should to the LCY situation, to the complexity of the internal economic, political, and social situation in the country, to the international situation, and the international position of Yugoslavia today.

Before this session of the LCY Central Committee there were public proposals to hold discussions in all LCY organizations and organs on this theme. I also attended a "round table" where this proposal was defended with many arguments; yet we are holding this session without preliminary discussions in the LCY organizations.

The best solution, therefore, Minic added, would be to determine at today's session the draft conclusions which we would then publish, and call on all LCY organizations and organs to discuss this proposal at their meetings, from which they would send their proposals, addenda, and changes to the text of conclusions to the LCY Central Committee.

Milos Minic then submitted several concrete proposals for changing the conclusions. Among other things, he advocated resolute action against the federalization of the LCY, as well as against unitarianism and dogmatic conservatism. It is not enough, Minic continued, to say that the LCY leadership is firmly on the program positions and that it considers the principle of democratic centralism to be the fundamental principle guiding the internal relations within the LCY. At the same time, the leadership must resolutely struggle against the federalist and bureaucratic-centralist tendencies and behavior within itself when elaborating this principle. The LC's in the republics and provinces must also make a much greater effort to affirm the role of the LCY Central Committee. The LCY Central Committee must be the protagonist of the initiative and action of ideological and political synthesis -- that is, the leading protagonist of revolutionary creativeness and a factor of unity for the LCY and the working class on the basic directions of struggle for socialist self-management and democratic, self-managing intranational relations, equality, brotherhood, and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Only through such a revolutionary LCY center, the LC's of the republics and provinces, can also be equal and responsible creators of the common policy of the Yugoslav Communists.

The system and practice of elections in the LCY and all other parts of the political system of socialist self-management is also at the center of public discussions. Tito's stance, that is, the stance of the 11th congress on the need to have more candidates for all electoral positions; has remained in practice completely circumvented. The practice stubbornly pursues the old road: for one position, one candidate from the exclusive list, and this also applies to all positions and all functions, Minic observed.

The beginning of change ought to come from the LCY Central Committee, from its political executive organ, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. If the LCY Central Committee makes a move, other leading organs of the LC will follow its example. I mean the Central Committees and the provincial committees of the LC's of the republics and provinces and other LCY organs and organizations, Conversely, the LCY Central Committee can recommend and demand changes as often as it likes and there will be no effect unless it begins to effect changes within (?itself), changes in the manner of work of the LCY Central Committee which will gradually lead to the creation of still more democratic and at the same time a more modern manner of work, Milos Minic said.

The 12th LCY Congress adopted the bases of the economic stabilization program, but it cannot be said that, as a revolutionary organization, we understood it sufficiently seriously and that we undertook actions to make it operational, Dusan Dragosavac said. We face inertia -- among the leadership too -- in regard to attempts to change the existing situation. However, Dragosavac said, other forces which have started on several points to erode the ideological, theoretical, political, and material bases of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist society are trying to exploit this. Certain negative features in the function of the state have developed to such an extent in the social reproduction that they have become a growing political problem. The problem now is how the LC should organize itself to help the workers' organization, the associated labor, and to protect the worker from the negative features of his state. The problem for the working class is how to attain the leading position in society.

The difficulty, Dragosavac considers, lies in the fact that our economic policy was not capable of realizing progressive political stances, while the policy itself did not succeed in creating the mood for more resolute changes in the situation. I think that this is our great responsibility as the Central Committee, Dragosavac said.

Great cadre changes have recently been carried out, Dragosavac said about which the Central Committee was not even informed, and we are witnessing the consequences of this. I think that this practice must be done away with in the future. Another question is also why many cadres are not going into an open ideological struggle against various enemies of our system. Is not the problem, among other things, that we are leaving them in an exposed position and at the same time sticking "labels" on them?

The principles of democratic socialism, according to Dragosavac, are being partly implemented up to the level of provinces and republics, while much less at the level of the LCY. This brings into question the unity and action ability of the LCY and can represent the basis for the activity of those who advocate federalism, as well as of those who are for a centralized organization.

Recently there has justifiably been much talk about the phenomena of and trends toward the federalization of the LC. This is causing anxiety in the LC, in society. The relationship between the republican and provincial organizations and leaderships of the LC and the leadership of the LCY should continue to be built consistently in order to avoid any manifestation of bureaucratic-dogmatic centralism and stifling of initiative and autonomy, not only of republican and provincial but also of all other organizations [word indistinct]. The formulations in the program of action of the second conference [words indistinct] seem to clearly express these relations.

We can have democratic discussions about the elections of cadres, but when they are elected, or once the organs of the LCY have constituted themselves, they must act, as the statute says, as a unified leadership of the LCY. Consequently, they are not and cannot be delegate organs of the LC of the republics and provinces as happens in the case of a number of state and other organizations. On the other hand, according to our program and statute, the leading organs of the LC of the republics and provinces likewise do not and cannot perform the function merely of those who transmit and carry out the decisions of the center because if they did so, they would not perform a creative function.

Consequently, it should also be stressed that the independence of the LC of the republics and the provinces and their primary responsibility for the situation in their own environments can in no way be interpreted as a ban imposed on Communists, and in general on citizens in other environments, which prevents them from making critical remarks about what is going on in any environment.

This is so because experience -- not only earlier experience, but also experience gained in the most recent past -- shows that problems in any environment cannot be isolated and remain without effect on the whole of the LCY and the whole country, the same as developments in the world cannot fail to be reflected in our country.

In promoting democratic relations, the LC should strengthen and keep recreating the atmosphere of trust, mutual respect, and comradely cooperation and relations based on equality in which complete harmony will be achieved between the whole and all its parts. The basic prerequisite for this are open discussions and democratic relations in the leaderships and organizations, and I would say open discussions also in this Central Committee and its Presidium because it goes without saying that this applies to all and represents the best defense in this struggle against the various attempts to create disunity and so forth, Dragosavac said at the end.

There are some basically different points of view today on some fundamental questions concerning the realization of economic stabilization, Nikola Kmezic stressed. Different economic interests, when expressed on too narrow a basis, overcome the clear general orientations and become an obstacle to the carrying out of the program of economic stabilization. In essence, what was wavering until yesterday is turning into resistance, and demands a revision of orientations enshrined in the long-term program. A telling example of this is the attempt to return foreign exchange income into total income, a practice that we have abandoned in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

It is quite certain, Kmezic said, that behavior of this kind prevents us from finding a quick way out of economic difficulties and can pave the way to a political crisis. This also manifests itself in connection with other questions, such as assessments of the causes of nationalist activities and liberalist, etatist, and other -- even anticommunist -- actions of individuals and even groups of various opposition forces.

Unity is also being undermined in the LC by the alarming degree of opportunism that has sown its roots into the basic organizations of the LC. The method of work of the Central Committee, where everybody voices his view and then, when it comes to carrying out satisfactory conclusions, on the whole sticks to what best serves the interests of his republic or province, blunts the revolutionary edge of the LC. This is why one must pose the question of democratic centralism: Who interprets it, and how? The LCY Central Committee should bring these questions into the open here, discuss them polemically, and subsequently deal with them in a principled manner as decided by the majority and not by consensus, Kmezic said.

At this moment in history, any tolerance of political, ideological, and theoretical incompetence becomes a chief limiting factor and represents a threat to our present and out future, said Aleksandar Grlickov, the last speaker to take the floor today at the session of the LCY Central Committee, which will resume work tomorrow. Awareness of fresh possibilities and the opening up of new roads and prospects become prerequisites to which there is no alternative. The Central Committe will resume work tomorrow.

Past Year's Activities

LD121751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 12 Jun 84

["LCY Central Committee Session: Report on the Work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the past year the LCY Central Committee Presidium has held 37 sessions with 95 items on the agendas. The Presidium's activity was determined, the report says, both by its program of work and the current socio-economic situation.

In short, the activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has centered on the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, work on a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and international cooperation.

In its assessment of the development of socioeconomic relations the report says that the Presidium has constantly stimulated all-round action with a view to taking all the necessary measures for the application of the decisions of the stabilization program so as to put a stop to the negative trends in economic development and open up a gradual way out of the crisis situation in many spheres of production. The Presidium notes that despite certain results, the activity and successes do not correspond to the depth of the disruptions. Despite social guidance there has been an increase in the administrative regulation of socioeconomic relations in all soicopolitical communities, which is strengthening bureaucratic relations. Analyzing the perceived weaknesses, the Presidium notes that ideopolitical stances have not been lacking but that the development and implementation of these stances have met with lack of understanding, great resistances, and difficulties.

In the preparation for the 12th LCY Central Committee session, the report goes on, many unresolved issues were apparent in self-management, social, economic, and political relations, and development. The conclusion was reached that ideopolitical orientations had been established for the majority of these issues. Differences arise primarily in giving concrete form to certain decisions in the stabilization program, the SFRY Constitution, and conclusions from the LCY Central Committee. The differences arise, the report says, from the different level of socioeconomic development in the republics and provinces, and also from delays in working out and applying in practice the stabilization program and the LCY Central Committee conclusions.

The report stresses that the LCY Central Committee Presidium warned of the situation following the lifting of the price freeze, which places before the exceptionally great commitments and a great political and moral responsibility. The Presidium insisted most resolutely on reaching agreement in society and on taking all the necessary measures and action in order to set firm norms of behavior, discipline and moral-political responsibility among all the social factors, and especially the members, organs and organizations of the LC, in the realization of the agreed price policy in accordance with the stabilization program.

In the part of the report dealing with the involvement of the Presidium in a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, it says that it is necessary to establish the causes of the departure from and deformation of the set orientations, and that the conditions and mechanisms involved in the self-management formulation of the common Yugoslav interest must be taken more into account. The LC should contribute to this through the delegate system, since the LC bears special responsibility for the realization of these strategic goals.

In the discussions on the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, the report notes, there have been attempts to question and compromise the self-management character of relations in the Republic and also the method of agreement-reaching between the republics and provinces as the fundamental principle of decision making on the joint interests in the Republic. These attempts aim to prove that the system is inefficient and inadequate in terms of ensuring the successful resolution of joint interests. Assessing its own activity in overcoming the situation in Kosovo, the Presidium says that it has endeavored to contribute to making the organizations and organs of the LC capable of carrying out the tasks in the Kosovo platform in the organizational, action, and ideopolitical sense.

The Presidium notes that the activity of the LCY and in particular the Kosovo LC has created the relevent preconditions for further substantial undertakings in the construction of social relations, which in the long term will thwart any antisocialist activity with broad support.

Describing the activity of the external and internal enemy as increasingly aggressive, the Presidium insisted on a more resolute struggle by the LC organs and organizations to strengthen social self-protection. Moreover, the report says, the state of self-protection awareness in our society, and in the LC, and thereby the effectiveness of social self-protection, has not been up to the tasks that this complex situation imposes.

In the past period the LCY Central Committee Presidium has paid due attention to questions concerning the organizational construction and action and ideological and cadre training of the LC. The report contains the assessment that the LC organs are too involved in matters that constitute a kind of bridge with the state organs and not involved enough in developing socialist self-management. In connection with this, the Presidium stressed the importance of democratizing the cadre policy as, the report says, it is the sphere most alienated from the working class.

On the whole, the LC, the report continues, reacted belatedly in an ideopolitical manner to the harmful and unacceptable phenomena in culture and only rarely as a force which, in view of its role in society, directs and organizes the forces in the ideological struggle against reactionary political and ideological activity in this sphere. Noting that the LC's ideological and theoretical activity is still unsatisfactory, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses the need to essentially transform and advance the LC's work in realizing its ideotheoretical function.

The international activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was determined by the constant exacerbation of relations in the world. Endorsing any initiative that contributes to the reduction of international tension, peace, and security in the world, the Presidium continued its activity on the well-known principles of our foreign policy. In the past year bilateral cooperation and dialogue with many countries, parties and movements was continued. The Presidium devoted significant attention, the report says, to advancing collective work and decisionmaking in the sphere of international cooperation. It regularly adopted platforms on visits by members of the Presidium to other parties and adopted reports on them and on visits by prominent personalities from other parties to the LC.

Conclusion On Leadership Role

LD131615 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th session of the LCY Central Committee ended tonight after a 2-day discussion in which nearly a quarter of the members took part.

Judging that the LCY is not realizing its leading role in society in the way specified in the Constitution and the LCY statute, the Central Committee concluded that it is indispensable to start a broad discussion in the basic organizations and leaderships on the party's activity in the political system of socialist self-management. On the basis of this all-party discussion, the Central Committee will, most likely in the autumn, also adopt definite conclusions on ways to realize the LCY's leading role in society and to strengthen its ideological unity and unity of action.

KOSOVO TU COUNCIL DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD121846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Pristina, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the majority of the collectives in Kosovo, the working class has the resolve to struggle against all agents of pressure, eliminate all the causes of emigration, and create a climate not conducive to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Of course, where a case is spotted in time, there is some success in halting the emigration and returning those Serbs and Montenegrins who want to come back.

While not denying this fact, the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council Presidium warned at its session today that it is not satisfied with the overall activity in halting emigration. The most eloquent illustration of this observation is the fact that in the first 3 months of this year alone, about 1,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left the province, with 200 of them leaving jobs.

The rapporteur at the session, Rade Zvicer, member of the presidum, as well as pointing to the trade unions' commitments, also stressed that greater efficiency is needed from state organs, especially the judiciary, and that there must be greater differentiation, which they have not fully implemented. He added, however, that the struggle to halt emigration is also made difficult by those collectives outside Kosovo who welcome those workers from the province with open arms. Moreover, if some cadres leaving Kosovo say their reason for going is one thing but say it is something else in their new domicile, we clearly see the hyprcrisy of some people who have raised their departure from Kosovo to the level of political speculation and careerism and made political capital out of it. Fleeing from problems and difficulties, even where pressures from Albanian nationalists and irredentists are concerned, is in fact a flight from the class and ideological struggle that is going on in our environment, a disbelief in the ideals of our revolution, and a lack of trust in the LCY and the policy of national equality.

In some environments, he stressed, there is still no open dialogue on problems of emigration; some cadres are still silent on the matter. It is particularly worrying when LC members and cadres from the ranks of the Albanian nationality remain silent. In this way they are in a sense expressing solidarity with the pressures that the nationalists and irredentists are bringing to bear, or it is a question of petit bourgeois convenience and the attitude of not reproaching, which legalizes an opportunistic attitude.

At the same time, Zvicer also dealt with those Serbian and Montenegrin cadres who live in Belgrade and work in Kosovo. It is not so important to us whether it is a case of preserving acquired positions and privileges or of disbelief in the need for joint work and life. However, it is important that these comrades do not have more influence in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, as they cannot provide a personal example. It is time for some of those cadres to return to live in Kosovo and, together with others, fight against the enemy, Rade Zvicer said.

The other participants in the discussion also pointed to the need for a more vigorous struggle against the irredentists and everything which creates a climate of fear, insecurity, and mistrust. In this context Rabit Redzepi described the latest incident involving the desecration of a Serbian graveyard in the village of Dvorane in Suva Reka as a crude, hostile attack, which profoundly offends and shakes all progressive people, above all Albanians.

In conclusion, the Presidium obligated all trade union and work organizations and their self-management organs to constantly assess the situation in their environments and take practical measures to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and bring them back.

DELO APOLOGIZES FOR EPIGRAMS ON DJURANOVIC

AU081640 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Jun 84 p 6

[DELO editorial office "Explanation"]

[Text] Writer Matej Bor has published several epigrams on the Literary Pages (DELO 31 May 1984). One of his arrows was directed at Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Matej Bor has already many times directed epigrams, which are a specific and traditional literary form and an established vehicle on the Literary Pages, at personalities from the most diverse fields of our social life. He has hit both literary comrades and officials with his epigrams. The DELO editorial office believes that epigrams can be biting arrows which can fly in all directions and at anyone, but certainly resolutely opposes any abuse of this literary form for offensive personal attacks. Since Bor's arrow against the president of the SFRY Presidency has been understood as such, the editorial office certainly deserves rebuke and admits its mistake. At the same time, the editorial office hopes that this unintentional slip will not cause any games or speculations that could be more dangerous than the epigrams' bites.

[Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 31 May 1984 on page 13 carried three epigrams by Matej Bor, among which was the following entitled "What Now":

[What now, sons of the homeland,
When according to the rules of our system
Djuranovic is again taking over the helm?
Let us pray that the year will pass quickly.]

HEALTH OF IMPRISONED DISSIDENTS CAUSING CONCERN

NC131344 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (AFP) -- One of three Yugoslav dissident intellectuals who began a hunger strike in prison here three weeks ago has had a heart attack, and the health of the other two is causing concern, their wives said today.

At the same time, there was no news of a fourth imprisoned dissident intellectual who began a hunger strike two or three days earlier, on May 21, in Sarajevo.

The arrests came last month as Yugoslav authorities heightened a campaign to prove the existence of an "organised" opposition. The three men held in Belgrade central prison, accused of "counter-revolutionary activities," were put onto liquid force-feeding in the prison hospital a week after starting their strike.

According to their wives, sociologist Milan Cikooic had a heart attack "recently," and had also become diabetic. Sociologist Vladimir Mijanovic had developed heart and liver problems, and translator Pavlusko Imsirovic was suffering from hypertension and dehydration. The man imprisoned in Sarajevo, Vojislav Seselj, has also been put onto liquid force-feeding.

(In Vienna today, the Austrian Socialist Committee for Eastern Europe said all four men were in serious condition, with Mijanovic, Imsirovic, and Seselj so weak that they could no longer stand.)

The wives of the three men imprisoned here last Friday met Velinir Markovic, Serbian member of the collective presidency, who said enquiries into their activities would be speeded up. But he offered no hopes of quick release.

(The Austrian committee in Vienna said today that the family of Yugoslav trade unionist Radomir Radovic, found dead on April 20 after twice being questioned by police, seriously doubted the official account of his "suicide." According to the family, he was "psychologically balanced," and there were "troubling circumstances" in the official Yugoslav enquiries. International groups, and Yugoslav figures including writer Milovan Djilas, a former colleague of the late President Tito who went into opposition in 1954, have appealed to the Yugoslav Government for release of the four men on hunger strike, and of two other men arrested at the same time.)

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN TRADE WITH ALBANIA -- This year, goods to the value of $1.23 million will be sold to Albania through the Interimpekspromet Work Organization of Skopje, by arrangement with Albimport of Tirana. These goods will include products of Alkaloid of Skopje, Sileks of Kratovo, 11 Oktomvri of Prilep, and Tekstilna of Medvode valued at $600,000; products of Ohis of Skopje and Zorka of Sabac valued at $410,000; and polyester and wool yarn of Bitolateks of Bitola valued at $220,000. [Summary] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 18 May 84 p 3 AU]

CULTURE, EDUCATION PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN -- Stockholm, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Sweden have signed a new programme of cooperation in the fields of culture and education for the next two school years. Cooperation in the field of culture will include literature, arts, film and exchanges of music and theatre groups. The programme provides for awarding fellowships for specialization purposes, cooperation between schools of higher learning, and exchanges of lecturers, experts and language instructors. It also envisages activities aimed at promoting further cooperation between the two countries in the education of children and youths of Yugoslav workers living and working in Sweden. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 9 Jun 84 LD]

TRADE WITH LIBYA -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and Libya in 1983 amounted to $1.5 billion. This was stated at the Assembly of the Yugoslav Trade Missions in Tripoli. Trade has been kept at this volume for 4 years. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12/13 May 84 p 7 AU]

KOSOVO ACADEMY OFFICIALS -- The Kosovo Academy of Science and Arts has elected Surija Popovci its president, Jasar Redzepagic its vice president, and Vladeta Vukovic its general secretary. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 May 84 p 6 AU]

MONTENEGRIN SAWP OFFICIALS -- The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Montenegro on 21 May elected Petar Rakocevic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Montenegro, its president; Vojislav Mijuskovic its secretary; and Zorica Kovacevic president of the Conference for the Social Position of Women. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 84 p 3 AU]

SARAJEVO SAWP OFFICIALS -- Sarajevo, 16 May -- A festive session of the Sarajevo City SAWP Conference has been held in Sarajevo on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Bosnia-Hercegovina People's Front and of the founding of the Security Service. In the working part of the session, delegates of the Sarajevo City SAWP conference elected Ljubisa Jaksic president of the SAWP City Conference for a 1-year term of office. Nezir Jugo was elected secretary of the Presidium. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 84 p 3 AU]